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New WBZ Radio Signal Ready to Go on Air; R. I. Bridge Is Opened

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 27 1940

In New England: Hull Radio Station Opens

The new 50,000-watt transmitter of Westinghouse Station WBZ will go on the air tonight at 9 o'clock, providing listeners in metropolitan Boston and a large portion of New England with a greatly improved signal for their receivers. The new station is located in Hull, Mass., with a directive antenna array pointed toward Boston and with most of the effective signal suppressed in a seaward direction.

At Jamestown, R. I. the new $3,000,000 bridge constructed under a Public Works Administration project was open to traffic for the first time. The bridge, combined with the east branch of the old Jamestown-Newport Ferry, will shorten the trip from New York to Cape Cod and New England shore points by 50 miles.

War Summary: British Use French Warships

French Fleet units which had been taken over at British ports were disclosed by the Admiralty to be joining the British Navy to counteract German torpedoboat and air activity in the English Channel. The French ships are manned by British sailors and "free" Frenchmen.

Germany claimed the sinking of 100,000 tons of enemy shipping in 24 hours—four merchantmen totaling 32,000 tons sunk by speed boats off the South Coast of England, and 60,000 tons of shipping sunk by U-boats.

Britain claimed that the Royal Air Force had brought down 286 German planes since June 18.

Air raids centered attention on oil supplies. The Germans claimed to have bombed oil tanks along the Thames and to have bombed port facilities at Cardiff and Aberthow, Wales, and Hastings, England. Royal Air Force bombers claimed to have set oil tanks afire at Bremen, Sterkrade, Bottrop, Cauorop, Rauxel, Dortmund, and Kamen.

In northern Africa the British claim successful bombing of naval stores at Assar and machine gunning of Italian planes on the ground at Mille, in Eritrea.

Malta was bombed by the Italians with the destruction of two planes last night. Italian warplanes conducted another raid on Gibraltar in which no warcraft were hit.

Youth Orchestra Sails for South America

NEW YORK (AP)—Conductor Leopold Stokowski and his All-American Youth Orchestra sailed for South America on the liner Uruguay. The 100-piece orchestra, chosen from a Nation-wide field of nearly 15,000 candidates, was scheduled to begin a concert tour at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Aug. 7. The orchestra will visit Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and the Dominican Republic.

Diplomatic Front: Axis Moves for Oil Control

Diplomatic developments were headlined by German-Russian developments where Axis direction of Rumanian oil fields was expected to follow German-Rumanian official conversations. [Details: Page 5:]

The Netherlands Empire is not the object of German designs, nor does the Reich wish to exterminate the Dutch people, Dr. Arthur Seysz-Inquart declared in an address at Amsterdam. He cautioned, however, that capital sentences would be imposed upon any persons found guilty of giving even the most minor support to the British.

Finnish-Russian agreement was reported by the German radio on the demilitarization of the Aaland islands. Finland was said to have also agreed not to cede these "Keys to the Gulf of Bothnia" to any third party. Finland is also to return factory machinery removed from territory ceded to the Soviets.

France began its trials of former Government officials, charged with responsibility for the war. A French military tribunal at Mankes began the case against Georges Mandel, Minister of Commerce under Premier Reynaud. M. Mandel is charged with "plotting against the State."

In Washington: Red Cross Denies Nazi Seizure

Chairman Norman H. Davis of the American Red Cross said that the $20,000,000 war relief goal was almost attained—and denied that any of the money had been confiscated by the German military. The fund, he said, now totaled $19,823,510.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation made loans aggregating $92,000,000 to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation to increase its capacity for manufacturing high-speed radial airplane motors by 12,000 a year.

Officers of the expanding Army were told by the War Department that they may ignore regulations requiring wearing of blue or white dress uniforms on certain occasions.

The National Lawyers Guild urged President Roosevelt to reappoint J. Warren Madden as Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board for another term of five years.

In Far East: China-Soviet Trade Pact Signed

Russia signed a trade treaty with China under the terms of which Russia is to purchase 13,000 tons of Chinese oats in return for undisclosed Russian deliveries. Chinese supplies had been curtailed by the closing of the Burma route from Indo-China.

Japanese bluejackets operating under cover of a naval bombardment claimed to have landed in Honghai Bay, 70 miles northeast of Hong Kong.

Foreign areas in Shanghai were declared by Japanese military authorities to be "in bounds" for Japanese soldiers on leave, heightening foreign apprehension over possible new "incidents."

Army-Cabinet agreement in Japan was seen today when Premier Konoye announced that key Cabinet members were in "complete agreement" with Imperial Army headquarters.

Hong Kong evacuation of British women and children was seen as unnecessary in a petition from leaders of the British community urging that evacuation plans be abandoned.

In London it was reported that Prime Minister Churchill and Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to London, had reviewed the Far Eastern question in a "frank and friendly spirit."

French Blame British For Sinking of Liner

VICHY, France, July 27 (AP)—The French Government of Philippe Pétain declared last night that the British failed to give it any notice concerning the Steamer Meknes, reported torpedoed in the English Channel as it was carrying French seamen back to France.

The Government said that in other cases official announcements had been made in advance of refugee ships' itinerary, course and destination, but no word had been received about the Meknes.

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College Head

Chidnoff

Miss Dorothy M. Bell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Mass.—Dorothy M. Bell of the faculty of Oberlin College has been elected to the presidency of Bradford Junior College, it is announced by Dr Vaughan Dabney, President of the Bradford Board of Trustees. Miss Bell has resigned from Oberlin and will begin her duties on Sept. 1. She succeeds Dr Dale Mitchell of the Bradford faculty who has been acting president since the resignation of Dr. Katharine M. Denworth in 1939.

Willkie Maps Drive to Win Votes in South

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 27—Wendell L. Willkie's presidential campaign moved ahead on four separate fronts today and produced the following developments:

1. Legal experts of the Republican National Committee are making a state by state check throughout the entire South preliminary to forming a new and differently named Democratic Party which, wherever it is possible to do so, will enable southern Democrats to vote for Willkie electors without voting the regular Republican ticket.

This is but another facet in the Republican nominee's far-reaching plans to win independent and Democratic support and marks the first stage of a vigorous, aggressive, sustained drive in the usually conceded territory of the South.

"This will be a real campaign in the southern states, not a phony," Mr. Willkie said, removing all doubt that he might make only a perfunctory contest below the Mason and Dixon line.

Dewey to Take Stump

2. The full, popular appeal of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York will be put actively behind Mr. Willkie's candidacy. Following a conference with J. Russel Sprague, National Committeeman from New York and Mr. Dewey's pre-convention campaign manager, Mr. Willkie announced that the New York Prosecutor would stump for him throughout the Midwest and Far West, particularly in those states where Mr. Dewey showed the greatest primary strength.

"Every one in the Dewey organization will be 100 per cent behind Mr. Willkie and I am confident we will carry New York State," Mr. Sprague told correspondents here. "Whatever disputes there have been within the New York Republican organization, there are no disputes over the presidential candidate and we are going to elect him."

3. State Senator Roland Kennenberg of Wisconsin conferred at length with Mr. Willkie and later

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

S-sh—Mercury's To Drop a Point

Some relief in the present heat wave which swept over New England yesterday is forecast for today and tomorrow, but the Boston Weather Bureau says there will be no big drop in temperature. The east wind which Boston usually depends upon to rout the heat and humidity is not expected to arrive over the week end. Gentle west and northwest winds will prevail.

There is the possibility that showers will be scattered throughout the New England area, but the weatherman says it is doubtful whether these will bring the relief hoped for by the week end. Beaches and their midway concessions, however, are reveling in this heat wave, for it is really the first "rush" business they have had this season.

The heat wave stories of frying eggs on sidewalks and steam rising from "boiling" lakes are tame yarns compared to the one which an unidentified person told a newspaper office yesterday. He reported that he saw a dog chasing a cat—and that both were walking!

Periods of Silence Proposed in Britain

By the Associated Press

London, July 27

Prime Minister Winston Churchill had under consideration today a suggestion that Britain observe a one-minute silent period each day dedicated to the cause for which it is fighting.

A memorial drawn up by members of Parliament proposed that the British Broadcasting Company call the Nation's attention to the silent period just before its regular 9 p. m. news radiocast.

Britain Backs Bulgar Claim To Block Nazis

Stand on Dobruja issue seen as diplomatic move to keep Germans north of Danube.

WASHINGTON, July 27—Chartering of a United States tanker to carry petroleum to Russia is interpreted here as a marked improvement in United States-Soviet relations. [Details: Page 5.]

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 27—In backing Bulgaria's claims to Southern Dobruja—the area given to Rumania after the World War and which the Bulgarians are seeking to recover—the British Government is taking a diplomatic stand along the Danube in what may be a final effort to check Nazi penetration in the Balkans.

An authoritative statement has been issued here to the effect that "the Foreign Office has long been of the opinion that the Bulgarian claim to Southern Dobruja was justifiable and British diplomatic influence has more than once been exerted in favor of a satisfaction of that claim by agreement.

"Now that the Rumanians have renounced the British guarantee, His Majesty's Government have let it be known in Sofia that they would look favorably upon an amicable settlement of the Dobruja question between Sofia and Bucharest."

The form of this carefully worded announcement makes it clear that what has happened might be described as "a diplomatic withdrawal according to plan," to utilize the now familiar military euphemism.

Rumania's swing away from Britain was decided the moment that the Soviets "invaded" Bessarabia. Then, when Rumania renounced the guarantee by which Britain on April 13, 1939, had offered to protect Rumanian territory against encroachment, it obviously meant the end of any British influence in Rumania.

In supporting the Bulgarian territorial claim against Rumania, therefore, Britain is in fact merely recognizing that it must withdraw from all present hopes of exerting any further diplomatic influence north of the Danube River.

But it is doing more than that. It is actually lining up with a plan which Balkan diplomatic circles in London admit exists to halt at the Danube Germany's drive southeast toward the Dardanelles. Britain is adding its weight to that of Turkey and of Soviet Russia in the hope—admittedly faint—of counteracting the growing power of Germany and Italy in the Balkans.

Axis control of Rumanian oil seen: Page 5.

How Nazis Save Food: Push French Over Line

Germans reported to be releasing thousands of war prisoners, transporting them to border, and marching them into unoccupied portion of France—Prison camp trials told.

BERN, Switzerland, July 27 (AP)—In an effort to reduce the millions of hungry mouths in German-held portions of France, the German Army of occupation is reported to be releasing hundreds of thousands of imprisoned French soldiers and shoving them across the demarcation line into French-ruled territory, it was reported today.

Released prisoners whose homes are in the unoccupied zone are delighted, but officials of the Vichy Government, already hard pressed for food supplies, are described as perplexed by the problem of feeding the former soldiers.

Travelers arriving here said the Germans were herding disarmed French soldiers across the line regardless of whether their homes were in occupied or unoccupied territory.

250,000 Poles Released

[The Germans, in announcing the release of 250,000 Polish prisoners to be used as farm laborers, said they were unwilling to release French war prisoners, although the press in unoccupied France has been calling for their liberation.]

The Eclaireud de Nice published interviews with some of the interned soldiers from three prison camps in the western French towns of Surgères, Niort, and St. Jean d'Angély.

Soldiers from the Surgères camp, where they said there were 26,000 prisoners, told what appeared to be a typical story:

The Germans treated them well and gave them army rations the first few days. Then they took the French officers to another camp and ordered the French civil authorities to feed the enlisted men.

But the authorities in the town, of only 3,500 population, had neither food nor supplies for such a multitude.

Scramble for Shelter

There were not even barracks or tents and the soldiers had to scramble for whatever shelter they could find.

Finally, without notice, the Germans loaded all the prisoners onto trains and took them to the border of the unoccupied area.

Eighty thousand from the camps at Niort and St. Jean d'Angély were said to have been treated similarly.

At the demarcation line, French authorities sent home those who lived in the unoccupied zone and kept the others in the army in the hope of getting German permission to send them to their homes in the north of France.

Gasoline Tax Pays California $72,884,871 in Single Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—When motorists told California gasoline station attendants the past fiscal year to "put in five" or "fill it up" they managed to roll up a total of $72,884,871.37 in taxes, payable to the Nation, the State, and cities and counties.

At a tax rate of three cents for the State and one cent for the Nation on each gallon of gasoline, that looks like a total of 1,822,121,784.25 gallons of gasoline sold in the State for the year just over June 30. Unless motorists cut their mileage this present fiscal year an even greater tax will be rolled up, credited to the Federal Government, which is collecting one-half a cent more from now on for defense purposes.

That means the Federal Government would collect $27,331,826.76 in California from gasoline sold during the present year!

What the gasoline tax means to California cities and counties shows up in detail in the July issue of the State Highways and Public Works Magazine, just off the press. It discloses that during the past year, $16,652,561.22 was paid to the State's counties, $8,326,280.60 to the State's cities, making a grand total apportioned to cities and counties of $24,978,841.82.

After refunds from the gross total tax, refunds amounting to $4,515,915.57, and expenses of $190,054.31 were paid, the State actually had $49,957,683.65 to apportion, of which it received half the rest going to the cities and counties.

In this apportionment cities such as San Francisco and Los Angeles stood to benefit, since these two received their shares, both as cities and as counties.

San Francisco received a total back out of the money paid of $2,270,517.51. This was paid in at the rate of one-half cent for state highways and city streets in cities netting $1,224,805.44, and at the rate of one cent for county roads, netting $1,045,712.07.

Los Angeles County received a total of $9,781,406.81, of which $3,667,303.22 was paid for state highways and city streets in cities, and $6,114,103.59 was paid for county roads.

Alameda County, containing such cities as Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Hayward Livermore, Oakland, Piedmont, Pleasanton, and San Leandro received $1,913,572.48.

Intimate Message from Washington

Wallace's Handing Out Millions to Farmers in Past Eight Years Wakens Old Cry, 'You Can't Beat Santa Claus'—Wallace Denies Implication

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The old political observation about the Republicans having to beat Santa Claus if they expect to win in the November election is once more being heard around the land.

Cracker-box orators are especially playing up this theme this year because the Vice-Presidential candidate on the Democratic Ticket is the man who has had millions of dollars each year to distribute among farmers complying with the New Deal crop control program.

At first, Henry Wallace thought he would keep his Cabinet post as head of the Department of Agriculture during the campaign, but since conference with politically astute President Roosevelt he has decided differently.

Precedent and ethics dictate that Mr. Wallace should give up his official position. So does good politics.

President Roosevelt recalled that he had a similar decision to make in 1920 when he was chosen Vice-Presidential nominee while Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He asked the advice of his chief, President Wilson. As a student of political science, Mr. Wilson had made an inquiry on the subject of holding one public office while running for another. He advised Mr. Roosevelt to retire just before beginning active campaigning. President Roosevelt has now handed along that advice to Mr. Wallace.

Precedents Take Odd Course

In recent years, the custom has been for Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees to resign from posts in the Executive Branch of the Government or from the bench, but not from gubernatorial or congressional offices. Herbert Hoover resigned as Secretary of Commerce less than a month after receiving the Republican presidential nomination. Mr. Roosevelt filled out his term as Governor of New York even after he had been elected President. In 1936 Mr. Landon remained as Governor of Kansas throughout his campaign for the Presidency. Mr. Garner actually ran for both the House and the Vice-Presidency in 1932 and was elected to both offices. He acted as Speaker of the House up to the time of assuming the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Wallace said he intended studying "all the precedents." On top of the factors these officials took into consideration, Mr. Wallace, if he kept his Agricultural post would run the risk of being attacked as a political Santa Claus.

It is true that, in his decentralization of the New Deal crop control program, Mr. Wallace has built up an organization that reaches into practically every county in the United States. Mr. Wallace denies that "the farm programs or those who work in them will be—or can be—used as a sort of political machine in the coming election."

He says:

"These farmer committeemen are elected by their fellow farmers. They are not in the employ of the Federal Government some are Democrats, some are Republicans, and some members of other parties or members of no party These farmers would—and should vigorously resent any attempt to use them or the program for political purposes."

Had Chance for Farm Machine

As a matter of fact, Mr. Wallace had the opportunity to develop the AAA network into a political machine back in 1935. He flatly refused. An ambitious secretary of a Texas County AAA Association issued a call for a convention of representatives of the various state organizations in Washington in May, 1935.

If this movement had gone unchecked, it might have led to an agrarian organization that could have brought pressure upon Congress for extreme farm measures. AAA officials worked quietly in numerous ways to discourage such a development. A memorandum was directed to the heads of the production control program referring to "attempts being made in some localities to enlist committeemen and other officers of production control associations in political, semi-political, and economic movements."

It was pointed out that "activities of this nature are entirely outside the functions of the production control associations, which, according to their articles of association, are organized to carry out local administration of the various agricultural adjustment programs 'and for no other purpose.'"

The political urge promptly subsided and has not again risen as a serious administrative problem. Mr. Wallace has laid down the law:

"Any political activity on the part of the committees has been prohibited and committeemen cannot be committeemen and at the same time be members of party committees or engaged in partisan activity."

With considerable effort the AAA has to date been able to keep its network of local committees non-partisan and unbossed, but the temptations for partisan activity this summer will undoubtedly be greater than ever before. It will be well for Mr. Wallace to be clear of any connection with it.

Mary Hornaday

Defense Head

Wide World

William S. Knudsen

Production Chief of National Advisory Defense Commission

U. S. Is Assured By Knudsen Of Full Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—The United States is steadily being geared for mass military production with most bottlenecks now eliminated, but at quickest, rearmament is a time-consuming process, William S. Knudsen, production chief of the National Advisory Defense Commission warned in his first public report yesterday.

Finding "substantial" progress on all fronts of industrial production in the national defense field, Mr. Knudsen declared that the Nation "can be confident of a production machine capable of attaining the definite goal specifically stated in the request now before the Congress for funds to equip completely a modern army of 2,000,000 men."

The Knudsen report coincided with announcement from Jesse H Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had loaned $92,000,000 to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation for construction of a big new engine plant in Hamilton, Ohio, capable of turning out 12,000 motors a year. The Wright loan is the first large subsidy made to a private company under the defense program.

Penalties for Draft Dodgers

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, the Senate Military Affairs Committee put the Burke-Wadsworth military conscription bill into final shape for consideration by the Senate next week. Last minute additions include a maximum penalty provision of five years in prison and $10,000 fine for "draft dodgers," and authorization for a $10,000 a year director of selective training, who would be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The draft bill faces a bitter fight on the Senate floor where many Senators will fight its compulsory features as "un-American," but Senate leaders expect its passage. The House Military Affairs Committee will have a companion measure ready for consideration in the Lower Chamber or will be ready to take the Senate version directly to the House floor. Army officials have appealed for speed if the first contingent of 400,000 conscriptees is to be under training by Oct. 1, as planned.

Plane Production Lags

Most pessimistic note in the Knudsen report was given orally at a press conference. It concerned American production of aircraft for Great Britain. Reports from London have it that beginning in January 1941 the United States will be making 3,000 warplanes a month for the British Air Force.

Total output of the aircraft industry, including the planes now on order will not reach 3,000 planes until the middle of 1942, Mr Knudsen said. To add the British order to the present plane program would require at least 38 new aircraft plants, taking from six to eight months to build, he estimated.

Total production in August, according to Mr Knudsen, will be about 895 planes. Of this number the United States Army and Navy will receive 396; Great Britain 236; other foreign countries, 84. United States commercial orders 174 and unclassified orders, five.

Text of Knudsen report: Page 4.

Mule Market Slumps When French Quit War

NORRISTOWN, Pa. (AP)—Two months ago the French Government bought 354 mules from L. S Walker at an average price of $165.

The war in France ended before they could be shipped abroad. The mules were sold at auction June 26 at an average price of $92.

Havana Agrees Americas Must Keep Foes Out

Adopt, in essence, Monroe Doctrine's chief tenet of noninterference by European nations.

HAVANA, July 27 (AP)—A subcommittee of the American Foreign Ministers Conference reached virtual agreement today on a program to prevent transfer of ownership of European possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, July 27—The Monroe Doctrine has, in effect, been continentalized.

For the first time, every American nation stands shoulder-to-shoulder on the essential Monroe tenet that the New World is set apart from external aggression.

The Doctrine of Havana far exceeds its original of 1823 by sweeping provisions for combatting modern and subtler spearheads of economic or cultural penetration.

Final Havana drafts are being ironed out over the week end. Some differences of opinion naturally exist on details, but the grist of the week's work discloses these epoch-making decisions:

Territories—No shift of American lands to non-American powers will be permitted.

Bar Colonies — Existing non-American possessions may become autonomous nations or joint protectorates of the Americas, but cannot be taken by another European power even with the consent of the original colonial ruler.

Utilities—Chile proposes extending the same reasoning to public utilities owned by conquered powers. An extensive economic grip is available to the Nazis through confiscation of French, Netherlands, Belgian, and possibly British investments in many Latin-American countries unless prevented.

"Fifth Columns" — Well-known Nazi devices for undermining national morale and disrupting resistance will be combatted by police co-operation across national boundaries, strict limitation on the number of German or other consular officials, and vigilant consultation as new problems arise.

Economic Defense — With conspicuous reservations by Argentina, Havana is laying a broad groundwork for the disposal of surpluses through co-operative marketing agencies. The aim is to prevent Nazi pressure on individual countries. Havana is only starting this vast task. Airtight control of key exports is by no means assured, but the United States is determined to curb Nazi trade aggression and is ready to pour money into this vital segment of continental defense.

Neutrality—It is recommended that Panama safety zone and neutrality norms drafted by the Inter-American Neutrality Committee at Rio de Janeiro in the last 10 months be adopted in the form of a definitive international law.

Prove Discussion Fruitful

By these measures, the 21 independent American republics prove something far more valuable than any single project of continental protection. Despite differences that sometimes run deep, the Americas give assurance that ways of reason and peaceful persuasion still are a power in the world.

Clear distinctions are essential on Havana's action regarding the Monroe Doctrine. The actual Doctrine remains the unilateral United States policy due to the aim of Washington to keep its hands free on basic national defense.

Havana leaves the original Monroe Doctrine untouched, but mightily buttresses it by a similar stand of the other American Republics.

Looking to the Future

Havana offers a vantage point for deep thoughts about the course of world events. Secretary Hull as well as many others constantly refer to the long-term significance of what is being done here.

One observer crystallized his own experiences in many foreign fields with the comment that he sees the world rapidly falling into four great divisions:

1. The Americas, Britain, and all British or related lands that can be held.
2. Nazified Europe, with the British Isles breaking Herr Hitler's complete mastery and possibly contributing to his eventual downfall.
3. East Asia under Japanese dominance. Britain's policy, shown in the recent closing of the Burma road for supplies to China, and the withdrawal of warships from Singapore for use nearer home, leaves only Russia and the United States in position to challenge Japan's ambitions.
4. Soviet Russia.

In each of these major arenas of world diplomacy, one great power takes the lead, among numerous smaller nations.

In each arena the traditional bal-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

The Week in Focus: Britain Rejects Nazi 'Peace Offer'; Havana Parley Opens

Draft Bill Goes to Senate; U. S. Bans Oil, Scrap Export

By Josephine B. Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week in Europe heard England's resounding "no" to a German "peace" offer; United States' promise of 3,000 planes a month to Great Britain by January; and announcement of England's utilization of French men of war against the Nazi torpedo flotillas.

It heard three Baltic countries—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia—ask for incorporation into the Soviet Union; and United States denunciation of this new totalitarian gulp.

This week in the United States saw Republican nominee for President, Wendell L. Willkie, make the political most of a Western vacation, and beckon warmly to party-bolting Democrats.

It heard pleas to Congress for a start on a two-ocean navy, and for billions for the army. It saw the Burke-Wadsworth bill to draft 42,000,000 men wriggle itself through the Senate Military Affairs Committee to the Senate itself.

It saw the President cut off oil and scrap iron exports from the United States. It heard murmurs of protest from Japan, country most seriously affected.

It heard policy-breaking proposals at Havana, as twenty-one "good neighbors" talked it over—an American trusteeship of European possessions in the Western Hemisphere; action against fifth columns; and economic collaboration. No agreement yet, but prospects not hopeless.

21 Good Neighbors at Havana

Out of the Pan-American Conference at Havana have come unprecedented proposals for consideration, and one accomplishment.

The accomplishment: agreement on codes on an international neutrality law.

Major proposals:

1. Collective American trusteeship of European possessions in the Western hemisphere.
2. Protective measures against subversive activities.
3. Economic agreements between the Americas as trade barricades against the Nazi barter system.

Timed to the minute came President Roosevelt's request to Congress to increase capitalization of the Export-Import Bank by $500,000,000 so that it "may be of greater assistance to our neighbors south of the Rio Grande."

Rumors of Argentine opposition to the "trusteeship" were verified in the counter-proposal of Dr. Leopoldo Melo, head of that delegation. Only on a juridicial basis, he claimed, should the Americas take action—then, only after consulting the peoples affected, as well as each other.

In Berlin, the Havana meeting was pooh-poohed. "Another Democratic mistake!" Nevertheless, with an eye on the possibility of possible economic consequences, German Minister of Economics Walter Funk gave a warning. Germany's trade with overseas countries will be on a barter basis. Gold will cease to be the basis of European currencies in a new German order. And the United States will no longer be the biggest creditor nation and the biggest export country in the world!

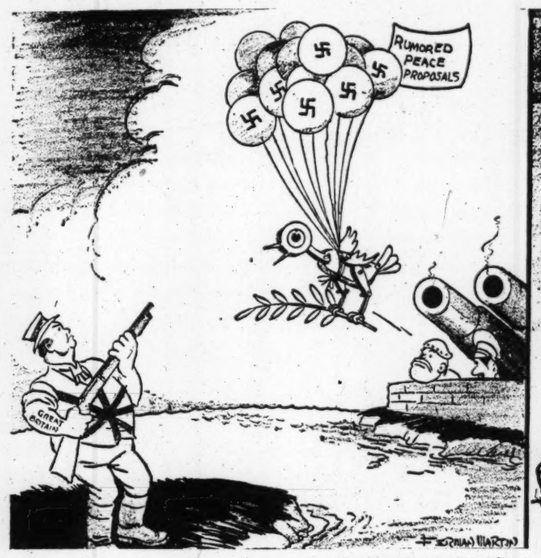
Germany surprised the world recently by taking orders in Latin America for October delivery—on the assumption of a quick Nazi victory. Now there are stories to the effect that German-owned companies in South America are placing orders in the United States as a hedge, it is said, on these previous commitments. Berlin apparently is not so sure the war will be over this fall.

League of Nations

Once upon a time there was a League of Nations. There still is. Sometime it may rise to power again. But in a Nazi controlled Europe, there seems little at present for a League to do.

This—the "realities" of the present time—said Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League since 1933, was his reason for resigning. He submitted his resignation yesterday in a telegram to the Governments of League member states.

Part of the League will move to the United States. Its economics and finance department will come to Princeton, New Jersey, for the duration of the war at the invitation of three Princeton educational institutions.



Martin, Houston Chronicle
Trial Balloons

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal
Shady Spot in a Sizzling World

Elderman, Washington Post
The Pied Piper of Moscow

England's Answer

Last week's "final peace offer" of Reichsführer Hitler brought this week's answer from Great Britain: "We shall not stop fighting until freedom for ourselves and others is secure." Promise of thousands of planes from America and appropriation of French warships reinforced England's confidence in its decision.

"England chooses war!" shouted the German press. Nazi planes roared far and wide over the British Isles and particularly over the English Channel. Germany claimed destruction of 100,000,000 tons of shipping in a single day.

Stout-hearted Royal Air Force pilots not only met the challenge at home, but flung it abroad. The R. A. F. roamed far over German territory. Result, claimed the English, was not only damage to munition factories, oil reserves, and airdromes, but disorganization of Nazi plans for attack.

England's boast of more planes to come from the United States was not an idle one. By January 3,000 a month would speed across the seas, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aviation Production, announced in a broadcast.

The English public was delighted; the American amazed. Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., confirmed it. Not only that, he hailed the prospect "as the best thing that has happened this year" from the standpoint of U. S. industry and national defense.

From Canada, too, came good word to the motherland—immediate construction of 12 additional munition plants with a $400,000,000 annual output. And the output of present plants will be doubled.

So an ancient and mighty Empire hastens to make hay while the sun of delayed invasion continues to shine. Hopes of an air force to equal the enemy within six months rose high in British hearts.

And in official recognition of a new Czechoslovak Government under former President Eduard Beneš, and of Haile Selassie as monarch of Ethiopia, England gave further evidence of plans for a future that does not recognize a Rome-Berlin domination.

War costs money, and more war costs more money. So the British people realized when income tax was jumped to an unprecedented high of 42½ per cent. Reason was a war emergency budget of £3,467,000,000.

Oil and Scrap

Slam went the door on United States exports of oil and scrap iron! Seriously affected were Japan, to which goes 85 per cent of United States scrap iron shipments, and Germany, importing oil via Spain.

Tokyo interpreted the move as "intended to curb Japan," instructed its Ambassador in Washington to investigate.

It was not intended as an embargo, declared President Roosevelt. United States needs the oil and scrap for national defense. Nevertheless, cessation of these supplies will put a serious crimp in war goods for aggressor nations.

In Rumania the Astra-Romana Company, largest British oil concern in that country, was confiscated by the Rumanian Government—for failing to supply "information on production," said the Government.

Following quickly came another step: expulsion of 12 French oil company executives, and an even tighter grip on British and French oil properties. Greatly speeded deliveries were promised for the Reich's oil-thirsty war machine.

Billions for Defense—Millions in Men

In the United States, Congressmen talked in billions of dollars and millions of men for defense.

William S. Knudsen said five idle shipyards will open, and army and navy contracts totaling $1,728,195,928 have been cleared. He, too, confirmed the 3,000 planes a month production pace, and expressed confidence in the speedy equipment of a modern army of 2,000,000 men.

Despite indications of opposition ahead to a peacetime draft, the Burke-Wadsworth bill plowed its way through the Senate Military Affairs Committee, with prospect of reaching the Senate on Monday.

Within 24 hours after enactment, the War Department gave notice that it would move toward registration of 42,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 65. Of these, it was expected that 400,000 would be in training by Oct. 1.

Last-minute amendment by the Committee requires employers to give jobs back to draftees after their turn in the army. Exempted are married men, the physically unfit, and "conscientious objectors."

Ships and Food

American ships to the rescue! Week-long pressure by thousands of Americans eager to care for European children during the war brought its hoped for result: unanimous approval by the House Foreign Affairs Committee of a bill to permit American ships to bring the children to the United States.

Under authorization of the State Department, 1,000 visas may be issued by American consular officials in London. Meanwhile, 120 children and wives of Oxford faculty members arrived in Hartford, Conn.

Another problem faces Americans. Shall foodstuffs be distributed in German-occupied territories? British blockade said no. But so persistent have been reports that American Red Cross supplies were reaching German military forces that President Roosevelt, at the request of the Red Cross, made public denial of the rumors. Opposition to relief for persons under the Nazi flag appeared increasing.

War on the Sea

Heading this week's sea disasters was the strange sinking of the French Liner Meknes. The boat was carrying French seamen and officers back to France from England. A German torpedo, it was reported, sank the ship off Portland. Germany denied responsibility; blamed England.

Startling, too, was the belated announcement of the tragic loss of the Lancastria. On June 17 it went down, with loss of 2,500 British soldiers, women and children, about half of those aboard who were being evacuated from Flanders.

Political Campaigns

"Vacation" of Presidential nominee, Wendell L. Willkie, in Colorado, continued in a campaign direction, as he swung up into Wyoming and Utah, and decided to tackle the South later. Encouraged by an enthusiastic reception in the West, the big-boyish looking candidate renounced his intention of no campaign speeches, and launched out in a direct attack on the third-term issue. "There is in this country," he declared "no such thing as an indispensable man."

Some prominent Democrats agreed, and announced their intention of taking a walk—with Willkie. Among these, Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, Lewis W. Douglas, John W. Hanes, Mrs. Roberta Campbell of Oklahoma, Dr. Alan Valentine of the University of Rochester.

Announced at Washington this week was the resignation of Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War. Nominated to succeed him, Federal Judge Robert Porter Patterson of New York.

A resignation to come—that of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary Wallace, said President Roosevelt, will resign his post to begin active campaigning as the Vice-Presidential nominee of the Democratic Party. This reversed previous statement of Secretary Wallace at Chicago that he would keep his Cabinet position during the campaign.

Little Countries

Again little countries jump at the snap of the totalitarian whip. Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, which last week elected parliaments in sympathy with Russian policy, this week "asked" for incorporation into the Soviet Union. Nationalization of land, banks and industries began.

The United States refused to recognize the action as valid. These countries were "deliberately annihilated by one of their more powerful neighbors," declared Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles in an almost unprecedentedly strong statement. Such pressure upon smaller nations through force or threat of force destroys the base upon which modern civilization rests, he said.

Trials in France

Former Premier Edouard Daladier will be tried. "Punishment for those responsible for the war" is promised by the Pétain Government. Accusation against Daladier and other former Government leaders will be responsibility for France's entry into the war, and for its defeat.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Signed the $4,000,000,000 bill authorizing the construction of a two-ocean Navy.

Sent a request to Congress for $500,000,000 additional capital and lending authority for the Export-Import Bank for use in aiding trade with Latin America

Issued an order prohibiting export of petroleum, petroleum products and scrap metal without a specific license.

Announced the resignation of Louis Johnson as Assistant Secretary of War, and the appointment of Judge Robert Porter Patterson of New York as Mr. Johnson's successor.

Entertained the members of the Royal Family of Luxemburg at luncheon.

Departments:

State Department: Announced that the Army transport American Legion was sailing from New York for Petsamo, Finland, to remove stranded American citizens. Secretary Cordell Hull, in a speech at the first session of the Pan-American conference of foreign ministers proposed a "collective trusteeship" of the 21 American republics to take over European possessions in this hemisphere should the occasion arise. Acting Secretary Sumner Welles issued a formal statement condemning the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. The State Department instructed the Ministers from those countries to return here for "consultation."

War: A constructive advisory section composed of Francis Blossom, Forrest S. Harvey and F. J. C. Dresser was appointed to speed contracts for defense purposes.

Navy: Announced the purchase of the Santa Barbara and the Santa Maria, 15,000-ton steamships for auxiliaries.

Treasury: Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced that Great Britain would soon get 3,000 planes a month from United States manufacturers.

The association of American Railways established a military transportation section to maintain close contact between the United States' military forces and its rail systems.

Ingredients of Talk

The first ingredient of good talk is truth; the next, good sense; the third, good humor, and the fourth, wit.—Sir William Temples.

Vigilance of Parliament Bulwarks British Justice

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25—Parliamentary vigilance, inspired by vigorous public and press protests on behalf of the British sense of justice, have succeeded in making Britain's war empowered Government initiate three important changes in proposed legislation.

The alterations are significant not only in themselves, but because they disclose the effect of democratic processes even under wartime conditions which have put almost total powers in the hands of the Cabinet.

The Government has just undertaken to reinvestigate the question of internment of enemy aliens. The two other fields in which Parliamentary protest brought swift and important changes were the withdrawal of the so-called "silent column" and the restriction of the one-man summary courts which were to be set up in the war zones.

Alien Regulations

The Government's submission to parliamentary opinion is perhaps disclosed most clearly in the new regulations covering enemy aliens. Sir John Anderson, the Home Secretary, with frankness and dignity announced the revision of arrangements for the internment of aliens of enemy origin, offering prompt release to internees "suffering from ill health or infirmity" and promising to enlarge the categories of exemption so as to include those who can "render services of special value or make significant contributions" to the British war effort.

Two new organizations will be set up—a small advisory committee for the detailed problems of enemy aliens and internment and an advisory council to handle more general aliens problems.

British public opinion has been asking why such wholesale internments occurred a few weeks ago. Undoubtedly they were influenced by earlier reactions to "fifth column" stories but apart from certain irresponsible press organs it would be an exaggeration to say there was any popular clamor for such action. In fact this is not an example of where the Government led an enlightened public opinion, contrariwise the general public has continued through this period of stress to observe a calm, firm attitude.

Security First Concern

The list of those interned includes so many rendering valuable services to the British war effort—German and Austrian chemists, industrialists, and other in similar classifications—that it was clearly impossible to make any cast-iron rule for aliens from Nazi territories. While security must be the first concern, a clear distinction is essential between enemy aliens who are still alien at heart, those of uncertain loyalty, and aliens who by action and character are obviously anti-Hitler. All first and probably most of the second category should be interned, but the third should be liberated even though they have not special qualifications.

In this connection it should be remembered that in all these cases only one category of enemy aliens, namely those aliens freed from restrictions by British tribunals at the outbreak of war, are here involved, suspicious aliens have been interned since last September.

Parliament has again stepped in and checked a mistake of unimaginative bureaucracy which German propaganda would only be too pleased to use against Britain.

Ideals as Defense

Britain is still a free democracy and Parliament's strongest weapon in the defense of the country's liberties are the very ideals for which the war is being waged, as example such as "this is a war of all men who love liberty, irrespective of their nationality, against force of evil and darkness that is menacing mankind."

The same effort to defend throughout the war the very liberties for which the war is being waged was disclosed in the protests over the one-man courts. These tribunals were to be set up in certain emergency areas, and the original plans would have permitted a judge to pass capital sentences for certain offenses without review. The Government, however, agreed to Parliament's demand that right of appeal against the capital sentence should be allowed, and also promised review of sentences for "serious offenses" which might not involve the death penalty. Members of all parties joined in demanding these safeguards, and the Government yielded rather than divide on the issues.

"Silent Column" Dropped

The plan for the establishment of the "silent column" seemed to Parliament too suggestive of a new move toward the curbing of the free expression of opinion that the Government yielded and the plan has now passed into "innocuous desuetude," while harsh sentences imposed upon many garrulous but harmless individuals for expressions of opinion which were little more than relief for their feelings are to be revised. Parliament and public opinion generally, it should be emphasized, are even more strongly than ever opposed to any defeatist talk, but to the Britishers' sense of humor the recent silent column campaign seems ridiculous.

Britain Now Diamond Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Germany's occupation of Belgium and the Netherlands has presented Britain with a new and valuable industry—diamond cutting.

Antwerp and Amsterdam, former centers of the diamond industry, are now cut off from their sources of supply in Africa. Stones from that continent are now coming direct to Britain and at Birmingham, one of Britain's greatest centers of industry, a British diamond-cutting industry has already been established.

Before Belgium and the Netherlands were overrun, a number of diamond workers came as refugees to Britain. The rescue by plane of leading diamond workers, with their supplies of precious stones, was a minor epic of those tragic days. Now the refugees are assisting the Government to get the Birmingham diamond center firmly set on the road to prosperity.

A national diamond export group has been organized under the Board of Trade and foremost merchants of Hatton Garden, London's "Diamond Avenue," are cooperating.

At the moment the industry depends for its development almost entirely upon the skill of the refugee experts, but plans have been made to recruit and train an increasing number of young English boys to become future craftsmen.

It is the intention of the Government to develop Birmingham's diamond cutting and polishing industry on a permanent basis so that, after the war, it will become a lasting asset.

It is reckoned that with 500 men in the industry Birmingham's diamond export trade should be worth £1,000,000 a year.

It is thought possible that Africa, too, will take over some of the business lost by the occupied Low Countries. Africa is the largest producing area for rough diamonds, which have almost exclusively been cut and polished abroad.

Number of U. S. Patents Falls Off Records Show During Major Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—For the last 100 years every major war has reduced the number of patents applied for by American inventors, according to W. H. Richards, head of the course in Inventions and Their Management, International Correspondence Schools, who anticipates that this country's involvement in a war would result in a corresponding decrease in the number of patents sought and granted.

Mr. Richards said 12 per cent of patents in this country are granted to foreigners. With so many countries at war, this source of inventions is drying up, he said.

In every war men are diverted from their normal work and frequently change their environment and economic status. As a result, inventive ability switches from plans for progress and broadening life to new and more terrible ways of destruction, Mr. Richards pointed out.

Since in wartime, men's long-range thinking and research are thrown into new channels, and since, in many instances, the practices of war are viewed as transient, the urge to invent, like a seed in strange soil, remains dorman during the emergency.

To verify this conclusion, Mr. Richards said that during the first years of the War Between the States applications for patents fell off 39 per cent. The first year of the Spanish-American War showed a decrease of applications for patents of 25.4 per cent. The year 1918 showed a decrease over the pre-World War year of 16.2 per cent.

With the coming of peace, pent-up dreams and new hopes inspire a flood of inventions, Mr. Richards said. Immediately after the World War 80,400 applications flowed into the U. S. Patent Office, an increase of 32 per cent over the wartime average.

League Ponders Move to Abandon Geneva Palace

GENEVA, July 27 (AP)—The League of Nations, weighing an invitation from Princeton University to transfer all its nonpolitical sections there, faces a decision which may lead to abandonment of its beautiful $10,000,000 Palace of Peace at Geneva.

The League is moving part of its services to Princeton, at least temporarily.

[Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton, announced that this section would function there for the duration of the European war. He made public a cable from Joseph Avenol, stating that the invitation to bring over the Departments of International Health and Narcotics Control "raises special problems which I am giving careful consideration."]

The League's Supervisory Committee, which has received the resignation of Secretary General Joseph Avenol, now must decide whether to declare the League political phase ended and try to save its technical services by moving them to the United States.

Officials have expressed doubt whether Switzerland, in a difficult position between the Axis powers and conquered France, could continue to play host to a solely political league.

Newspaper Publishers Heard In Attack on Wage-Hour Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—The American Newspaper Publishers Association accused administrators of the wage-hour law here yesterday with "studied indifference" toward clearing up confusion in the law's application to the nation's 2,000 daily newspapers.

At a hearing called to delve into possible redefinitions of the scope of the Federal wage-hour regulations, Elisha Hanson, counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, estimated that more than 16,000 persons are employed in an executive or administrative capacity on daily newspapers "over whose status under this law there is the utmost confusion."

The same confusion, he said, extends to 25,000 persons employed as outside salesmen because of present definitions used by the Federal Government.

"I am amazed at the lengths to which the Wage-Hour Administration has gone to deny professional status to persons who have long considered themselves professional and to a business which is essentially professional in nature," Mr. Hanson told a group of wage-hour officials presided over by Harold Stein, Assistant Director of the hearings branch.

Guild to Testify

When the publishers' plea for redefinition of "professional," "administrative" and "executive" employees is completed, the American Newspaper Guild is scheduled to take the stand and protest against any new loopholes in the law as it applies to the newspaper business. It was the Guild that protested when Elmer F. Andrews, former Wage-Hour Administrator, two years ago ventured the opinion that newspaper reporters were "professional" workers, and should be exempt from the law. A few days later, Mr. Andrews qualified his statement, and later took the position that no one engaged in reportorial or editorial work could be classed as "professional."

Mr. Hanson was preceded on the stand by three deans of journalism schools who testified that their graduates are entitled to be classified as professional people whether they work as reporters, copy readers, rewrite men, or advertising solicitors.

Mr. Hanson's testimony opened up the whole question whether the wage-hour law is constitutional in its "discrimination between members of a class whose sole business is service to the public through the dissemination of information." Until the wage-hour administrator himself proceeds in court against a particular newspaper such a determination cannot be had, he added.

Discrimination Charged

Pointing out that daily newspapers with circulations under 3,000 must compete with weekly and semi-weekly newspapers exempt from the wage-hour law, Mr. Hanson declared that "no more discriminatory piece of legislation affecting a business such as that of the newspaper publishing business has ever been enacted into law.

"Any one of these newspapers, by reducing its service from a daily basis to a semi-weekly basis could escape from the burdens of the penalties of the act," he said. "By doing so, however, they would deny to their readers that service which it is the obligation of a newspaper to render," he added.

The publishers' representative went on to say that more than 90 per cent of the total number of daily newspapers published in the United States distribute more than 98 per cent of their total circulations within the states in which they are published. "By refusing to send a few mail copies to former residents of their localities who still desire to keep informed concerning events in their former homes, these newspapers could remove themselves from the pale of this act," he warned.

Big Irrigation Project

The River Nile irrigates 5,400,000 acres of land.

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Little Rock-Ft. Smith Trip Lends Drab and Glowing Views

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Arkansas.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Little Rock is not a city from which one cares to rush away, at least in springtime.

The State House, sitting in the midst of a large, well-kept, green lawn, is one of its most attractive structures, although it does not impress me as much as the magnificent High School. A very fine Post Office has recently been finished. The Art Museum and Library are splendid edifices. A grand white auditorium is being built. There are a number of excellent public golf courses. Little Rock has good air service. It is the hub of all Arkansas's roads, and it lies on the all-paved, coast to coast, National Highway, known as the Broadway of America.

It is one of our most pleasing smaller cities. From it I took an interesting round trip by bus, through the Ozarks, the highest cluster of wooded hills between the Alleghenies and the Rockies. I left in the early afternon, crossed the 1,460-mile-long Arkansas River on the imposing new cement bridge, and rode for 150 miles northwest on paved highway No. 65 to the little city of Harrison, where I spent the night.

Of all the handsome bus-drivers I have seen, I thought this Arkansan the handsomest. A young lady from Missouri, sitting just behind him, shared my opinion. Also, shared his attention. The road, though excellent, was narrow and very winding. We kept shooting up hill, plunging down dale, and sweeping about sharp curves. A storm struck us, too. The wild gale threatened to lift our bus right off the road and the furious torrents of rain raging down the windshield seemed to be on the point of wreching the clumsy old swiper from its bearings. Floods were washing across the pavement. Our wheels sent out great sheets of water on each side, making our course appear as though we were racing between unbroken lines of aqueous palm trees. Through it all our chauffeur talked animatedly to our charming passenger. And she, you may remember, was behind him.

It was a perfect way to make a bus ride exciting. One could almost imagine we were chuting the chutes. And all this extra thrill for no additional charge! I suppose I should have been grateful that Missouri maidens can't read the Arkansas language, when it says, "Don't talk to the driver!" But I think I shared the sentiments of a staid and sober lady behind me, who anxiously asked, "How far is the girl going?" I can't say what she exclaimed, when I answered, "Clear to Kansas City."

Population Drifts Away

Still one gets used to such things, and I was able to observe a good many struggling little farms —gray wooden houses amid the trees, scant fields, and meager gardens. Now and then there were also very fertile areas, as about Conway, a pleasing town of 6,000 inhabitants, housing three colleges, including a State Normal School with 800 students. Toward evening we passed through the little town of Marshall, with a population of 600 and the seat of a big County with only 11,000 inhabitants. For 30 years the mountaineers have been drifting away from its lean ridges, so Marshall had a sort of grim and gaunt look. I felt very "Wild-West-like" as we stopped there a moment. It was the sort of place from which "Destry Rides Again." I was hoping to see some big tall men on horseback, especially after a bus companion whispered in awesome tones that this "is the hottest feuding district left in America." The most virile thing I saw was a sun-bonneted lady trying to shoo a wayward biddie and her bedraggled chickens in out of the rain.

As sundown and I approached Harrison together, I felt a pleasant thrill. I recalled a statement which George Bernard Shaw had once made on visiting Yugoslavia, namely, "No hotel in the Balkans is too good for me." I, too, thought, "No hotel in Harrison is too good for me: I'll ask for the best room in the best hostelry." I supposed it would cost about $1.50, for Harrison in 1930 had only 3,626 inhabitants and the County, of which it is the seat, fewer than 15,000. But I was deceived. Its new and beautiful Hotel Seville is one of the finest in the United States. And it is full almost every night. All that was left when I arrived was the bridal suite or Royal Chamber or something, for $4. So I philosophically trudged off to a nice tourist camp.

Mountain Folk Modernize

Harrison as the "Hub of the Ozarks" is probably the best place in which to study mountain people. I found them alert, friendly, and well poised. They are very self-confident and deeply suspect that they're not only hub of the Ozarks, but hub of America. Their city is well-ordered, sits beside a river and is built about a large square. I visited a school and was interested to hear the teacher read the Bible. It is an Arkansas law that the Bible must be read in school each day. Prayer may also be offered but that is not obligatory. The Chamber of Commerce seemed active, the movie was filled, I had to wait my turn in the barber shop, the preachers were friendly and well informed. Nationally known papers from several large cities were on sale.

I met a boy at the soda fountain who was so sharp and so wise he could almost have given me a course in rural sociology. He said movies, radios, high schools, and roads had made the "Ozark hillbillies" like all other Americans. He didn't regret it. He himself had been one. He told me how modern developments had affected his own family.

I learned from other sources that a man is considered in the uppermost income bracket if he receives $2,400 a year. Families get by well on 50 dollars a month. One pastor had a widow parishioner who earned five dollars a week and was not destitute. The most prosperous church, I heard, was one whose members were mostly on WPA, getting 12 dollars a week per family. However, it was not their opulence, but their tithing that keeps the church coffers full. America's mountains are full of poor folks who tithe.

Both to the right and left of Harrison are splendid National Forests. To the south is a striking cave, called Diamond Cavern; to the north, the district which is described in "Shepherd of the Hills." In the vicinity are some fine stock-raising farms.

In continuing the trip from Harrison, the bus dips into Missouri before starting south along Arkansas's western edge on road 71. This is necessitated, not by roads, but by economic considerations. Gas is cheaper in Missouri than here. So, Gateway, just over the border is a gas town. Step over, therefore, fill up your tank, and then come back.

National Forest Scenery

When you do come back and continue south, you're in the choicest part of Arkansas, the "white house area," where painted houses dot the hillsides, abounding gardens fill the valleys, excellent horses and cattle graze in lush meadows, and each spring the fragrance of ten thousand orchards fills the countryside. Each little, well-kept town is inhabited by rugged, stable, self-sustaining citizens who own things. Fayetteville, the largest of them and one of the most attractive, has long been an advanced educational center.

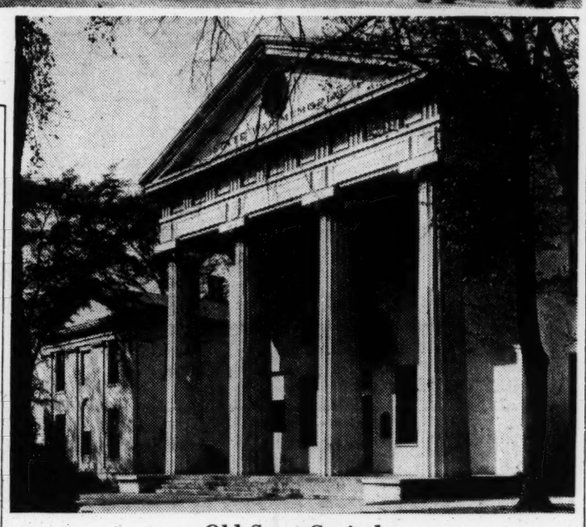
The 62-mile road from Fayetteville to Ft. Smith passes through the Ozark National Forest and brings the tourist into some of the finest scenery in Mid-Western America. Such a trip in spring affords only pleasure and the city at its end is a pleasant place to stay in. Ft. Smith is Arkansas's second largest city, with a population of approximately 40,000. It is an unusually balanced settlement, with a gradual but continuous growth. It is a leading industrial center, with not far from 200 factories turning out almost as many kinds of products. The firms are small, the owners resourceful and self-reliant.

Lying in the Arkansas River valley, the city is surrounded by a rich agricultural area. The environment is also very beautiful, for Ft. Smith is the door to two grand National Forests of the Ozarks and of the Ouachitas. The Arkansas River is a corridor passing between these long clusters of wooded ridges. It is a lane of beautiful sylvan scenery, of parks, waterfalls, peaks, and crystal lakes, with Little Rock at the end. Where our tour is concluded.

Arkansas Capitols—New and Old

James Sawders

State Capitol
Occupying imposing site at Little Rock



Old State Capitol
Erected in 1836 at Little Rock, it is now known as the State War Memorial Building

Duce Puts Horse Over Hurdles In Display of Riding Skill

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 27—In the thickly overgrown grounds of an estate just outside the old Aurelian Wall of Rome Premier Mussolini put his cavalry mare over the hurdles today in a vigorous exhibition of his own riding skill and enthusiasm. After some 12 or 15 minutes of riding that taxed his two accompanying cavalry grooms, the Duce reined down by the outer fence where more than two score of foreign newspapermen were standing in little groups by nationalities.

As he passed the Germans, sitting easily in the saddle and breathing quietly, he challenged them with a smile and a reference to his physical vigor.

The press was promised an opportunity to see him in action later in the day probably on the tennis court where he plays for an hour almost every day.

This early morning visit to the grounds of Il Duce's Villa Colonia gave one the impression of being purely personal in character. On other occasions when newspapermen have observed him recently, laying cornerstone, overturning spades of soil, reviewing troops, or speaking from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia, he has, by contrast, displayed quite a different character: that of a man who feels himself to be not only the instrument of his own destiny.

The dominant impression which he makes upon a newcomer to Italy at such times is not unlike that made by President Roosevelt on a newcomer at a press conference in the White House.

He has endless zest in his work. He delights to feel the forces of government and of history which he feels are working through him. leagues"—Il Duce considers himself still a newspaperman.

The correspondents were served breakfast under the trees before their departure.

With every gesture and intonation he lives the part of a leader. During today's visit, by contrast, Il Duce appeared to be a friendly individual pleased with his fitness despite the strain of war conditions. Before starting the horseback ride, he greeted the newspapermen with a smile which might almost have been thought shy were there not a twinkle accompanying it, nodding to those he knew personally. He pronounced the names of the American newspapers and agencies as their correspondents were hastily introduced.

Before riding off to his house, he called back to Propaganda Minister Alessandro Pavolini to "do the honors of the house for my colment but shaper of a manifest destiny.

'Okies' and 'Arkies' Return Home For New Start on Barren Land

POTEAU, Okla., July 27 (AP)—Hundreds of "Okies" and "Arkies," home from the futile treks to the West, are coming back the hard way in this wooded hill country of Southeastern Oklahoma.

Driven to migration by depressions, dust storms and drouth, and finding no haven in their wanderings, they have come here to start life over again—on submarginal land—in pioneer fashion.

This fact came to light in a study of census figures for Le Flore County and got confirmation today in reports from various Governmental authorities.

The migrants and an influx of sturdy, dry-land farmers from Western Oklahoma have sent Le Flore County's population up 3,000 for the last decade while virtually all other purely agricultural counties showed declines and the state lost 72,263 residents.

But, back in the hills are countless valleys of fertile soil. And, it is into these patches that these land-hungry people are pitching with hand and hoe to defeat insecurity. The down payment ranges from $5 up. For some it's just subsistence . . . for others a little more.

The families mostly are poor. They have stakes just large enough for tools. Some don't even have that much. Four hundred are getting help from the Farm Security Administration, to which they pay 5 per cent interest over a 5-year period.

As tenant farmers in better days, they were used to modern machinery. Of that they have little or none now. As did the first pioneers of the west, they build shabby but serviceable houses of lumber cut from scrub forests.

Cotton, corn, potatoes and fruits are the main crops. Every family has at least one cow and a few pigs. Women are busy canning products of small gardens.

If the trend to date continues, more and more of the families are going to increase their livestock herds. Livestock has brought the biggest cash return thus far, says E. Lee Ozbirn, State Director of the Federal Security Administration.

Male members of many families are supplementing their income with work in sawmills which have sprung up in the southern part of the county, sawing lumber from cut-over areas. They earn 50 cents to $1.50 a day. Civic groups, cheered by the rising population, try to aid there people in every way possible.

A spokesman for one large family expressed the general sentiments of all:

"We want security—something that won't be taken from us by vagaries of the climate or market."

They're working and sweating to achieve that end.

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"Pep" up your car with a MULE Battery

Here is a storage battery that is *really* dependable. That's why it is used by so many fire and police departments. It will save you money and trouble because it is *guaranteed* not to corrode cables.

Write for name of nearest dealer. Exclusive territories available for quality dealers.

Mule Battery Mfg. Co.
Providence, R. I.

Spring Comes to Mt. Hood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Timberline Lodge, Ore.

In the valleys that lie at the foot of Oregon's majestic Mt. Hood, and stretch away to the south and west, it is beautiful summer. Here, at this mile-high, all-year lodge built by the Work Projects Administration, if one ignores the calendar, it is spring.

In the valleys, many of the fruit crops have been harvested, apricots, peaches, and apples are rapidly ripening. On the mountain, above the lodge, flowers of every description and hue blaze in the sunlight that glints from the ice fields high up on the rocky shoulders that form the highest mountain peak in Oregon.

A check on flower patches disclosed 50 varieties of wild flowers. Interspersed between the snow-white avalanche lilies and the brilliant scarlet of Indian paintbrush are scattered squaw grass, mountain daisy, Indian hellebore, red monkey flower, yellow monkey flower, white parsley, yellow daisy, wild heliotrope, blue gentian, nodding bluebells, fairy slipper, mountain flox, stonecrop, red heather, Menzies beard tongue, alpine cat's ear, alpine spiraea, lupine, giant fireweed. sawtooth butterweed, yarrow, pearly everlasting, shooting star, Solomon seal, twin flower, Oregon sunshine, anemone occidentals, trilliums, and 21 other varieties.

3,000,000-Acre View

Over this immense blanket of color glides a mile-long string of aerial chairs . . . the winter ski lift. Another WPA enterprise, completed last fall for the purpose of carrying skiiers a mile up the mountain to the 7,000-foot level, it assures more trips down the ski trails each day. Now the lift fills a new purpose—it is carrying a continuous string of visitors up and down that mile-long cable giving them a view of 3,000,000 acres of the finest scenery in all of Oregon.

The trip up the lift brings to view sights equalled only on a few of the ice-capped slopes of the world's highest peaks. Below lodge are thousands upon thousands of acres of giant Douglas fir, pine and other coniferous giants of the forest. Moving up toward the ski cabin at the top of the lift the scene changes beneath the rider to lodgepole pine, then to alpine hemlock, followed in order by the smaller conifers until the snow line approaches preceded by a meadow-like area of low brush and a blaze of spring flower color.

Unusual Sight

It is an unusual sight which many persons travel thousands of miles to enjoy for not all mountains can boast of such a panorama. Virtually all of them have the snow line with the scrubby brush and on down to larger trees, but few of them are bounded at their bases by a wealth of trees that are described as gigantic.

Thus, Oregon's winter playground is becoming a summer rendezvous for vacationists.

Donald H. Black

O'Daniel Faces Five In Texas Primary

DALLAS, Texas, July 27 (AP)—Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel, who played mountain music where politicians roared in debate, risks his political future against five opponents in the Texas Democratic primary today.

Lined up against Mr. O'Daniel were Railroad Commissioner Jerry Sadler; Mrs. Miriam A. (Ma) Ferguson, the State's first woman Governor; Col. E. O. Thompson, another railroad commissioner; Harry Hines, highway commissioner, and Arlon B. Davis, self-styled champion of the old people.

Political observers expected at least 1,000,000 votes would be cast.

Mr. O'Daniel must get more votes than the other five candidates combined or he will have to face the runnerup in a run-off primary late next month.

Daytona Beach-Ormond Marshland Is Drained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — So far this year, to the period ending July 15, about 6,000 acres of marshland have been drained through the digging of twelve miles of ditches in the Daytona Beach and Ormond area. This work is being done with Work Projects Administration labor.

Ditches are dug across the area in the marshlands and smaller ditches leading into them are made, thus the entire area is drained.

Land of Forests

About 70 per cent of the land of American Samoa is forest.

Court Overrules Radiocasting Ban On Music Records

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in a far-reaching decision, has ruled that radio stations are entitled to use phonograph records without the permission of the manufacturer or author of the record.

The National Association of Broadcasters took a silent part in the test case initiated after the R. C. A. Manufacturing Company, Inc., and Paul Whiteman obtained an injunction against the WBO Broadcasting Corporation, operators of Station WNEW. The Corporation was enjoined from using Whiteman recordings because use allegedly violated a ban on radiocasting which appeared on the face of the record.

RCA and Whiteman contended that radiocasts of the recordings provided competition which was likely to reduce the demand for the original playing by the person or group whose work was recorded and that they should be paid for the privilege of radiocasting the recordings.

Col. Joseph M. Hartfield argued for the broadcasters that the radio stations were bound to pay only the regular copyright fees to the composer and publisher of recorded music.

The Appellate Court agreed and vacated the injunction holding that the ban on radiocasting which appeared on the face of recordings had no legal effect.

Colonel Hartfield explained that the effect of the decision "is to say that when a radio station buys a record it has the right to play it. . . ."

When a radio station or network plays a phonograph record, the regular copyright fee is covered by the blanket license radiocasters obtain from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, which makes no distinction between recorded and live performances.

New England States—For

Federal Aides Told of 'Teeth' In Hatch Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—Postmasters and other local officials paid in whole or part from Federal funds were warned today by Harry B. Mitchell, President of the United States Civil Service Commission of the severity of the new Hatch law.

The Civil Service Law gives the Commission discretion in the penalty imposed for political activity, but the new Hatch Act makes dismissal mandatory if the employee is proved guilty, Mr. Mitchell pointed out.

While decisions of guilt will have to be made on the basis of individual cases, Mr. Mitchell laid down general rules for Hatch Act observance.

The law clearly protects all employees' rights to hold political opinions and to express these opinions privately. One cannot, however, make political speeches, or in any way be active in a political campaign. He may be a member of a political club, but he cannot be an officer in such a club.

One cannot be active around the polls on election day, he must refrain from soliciting votes and avoid any offensive political activity at any time; he cannot serve as a judge of election or a checker at an election.

An employee may not publish, or be connected editorially with any political newspaper; and may not write for publication articles for or against any political party.

There is nothing in the Hatch Law or the Civil Service rules to prevent voluntary contributions to a political committee by a Federal employee, but one Federal employee may not solicit a contribution from another Federal employee and there must be no solicitation or collection for political purposes in a Federal building or office.

Contributions, if made, must be made to a regularly constituted political committee and a Federal employee may not contribute for the political advantage of an individual who is a candidate for a Federal office.

Six Peace Groups Sign Statement Protesting Draft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—Leaders of six national peace organizations, representing more than 4,000,000 Americans, on July 26 united in signing a statement against peacetime conscription, declaring it would "involve the most basic change in the American way of life we have ever faced."

"It is a virtual revolution in our entire outlook," the statement says. "The American people must have the opportunity to give it the fullest and most careful consideration. The indecent haste with which the Senate is acting is in itself a serious abridgment of our democratic processes.

"Military experts agree that a large standing Army is unnecessary for adequate national defense. . . . The compulsory registration of 42,000,000 Americans, only a small fraction of whom would ever be needed to defend our shores, is simply an act of regimentation. Enactment of peacetime conscription can only mean either the laying of groundwork for Fascism at home or preparation for military adventures abroad or both."

Signers of the statement were John T. Flynn, National Chairman of The Keep America Out of War Congress; Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of The National Council for The Prevention of War; Dorothy Detzer, Executive Secretary of The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; A. J. Muste, National Chairman of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Abraham Kaufman, of the War Registers League, and Fay Bennett, of the Youth Committee Against War.

11 Bostons in U. S.

There are eleven Bostons in the United States.

Survey Shows Willkie Strong In Big Electoral Vote Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—What are today the "don't knows" in the electorate hold the balance of power in the forthcoming Presidential election, according to a survey by Fortune, national magazine, made public here today. The survey, made in the interim between the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, Pa., and the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Ill., indicate that, as political sentiment now obtains, President Roosevelt's majorities are in the rural sections of the country, while Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee, is a strong favorite in other sections which, together, have a preponderance of electoral votes.

The survey finds that (1) the nomination of Mr. Willkie was followed by a sharp swing of votes away from President Roosevelt; (2) that the President is by far the strongest candidate the Democrats could have nominated, and (3) that Mr. Willkie is the strongest bidder for the Presidency the Republicans could have put up to contest the election with Mr. Roosevelt.

"A comparison of present returns with those in last month's survey establishes that probably no Republican other than Willkie would have had a chance of beating Roosevelt," Fortune declares. "Likewise, probably no Democrat other than Roosevelt would have had a chance of beating Willkie. At present it is impossible to say which of the two men will deliver the inaugural address next January."

The survey finds that up to the time of Mr. Willkie's nomination, there semed no effective Republican prospect of opposing a third term, but after the Republican nomination, "the margin widened into a sure thing—47.1 per cent for Willkie against only 25.9 per cent for a Democrat other than Roosevelt." In other words, according to the survey, Mr. Willkie gave his party's advantage a spectacular lift up from 2 to more than 21 per cent.

"In the geographic breakdown" Fortune continues, "it now appears that the anonymous Democrat would have carried only the South, from Maryland to Texas, while Willkie would have prevailed elsewhere by margins ranging from two-to-one in New England to four-to-one in the Middle Atlantic states.

Breakdown Shows

A breakdown of the survey in the nine census divisions follows:

South Atlantic States—For Roosevelt, 66.5 per cent, as against 55.7 per cent last month; for Willkie, 16.4 per cent, as against 14.5 per cent against Roosevelt last month.

East South Central States—For Roosevelt, 64.8 per cent, as against 42.9 per cent last month; for Willkie, 11.1 per cent, as against 5.0 per cent against Roosevelt last month.

West South Central States—For Roosevelt, 62.8 per cent, as against 54.7 per cent last month; for Willkie, 15.9 per cent, as against 15.4 per cent against Roosevelt last month.

Mountain States—For Roosevelt, 39.3 per cent, as against 48.0 per cent last month; for Willkie, 39.3 per cent, as against 32.0 per cent against Roosevelt last month.

East North Central States—For Roosevelt, 38.8 per cent, as against 40.8 per cent last month; for Willkie, 45.1 per cent, as against 37.8 per cent against Roosevelt last month.

Roosevelt, 40.6 per cent, as against 48.2 per cent last month; for Willkie, 47.2 per cent, as against 39.3 per cent against Roosevelt last month.

Pacific Coast States—For Roosevelt, 37.0 per cent, as against 56.3 per cent last month; for Willkie, 51.1 per cent, as against 32.3 per cent against Roosevelt last month.

Middle Atlantic States—For Roosevelt, 35.9 per cent, as against 45.5 last month; for Willkie, 52.6 per cent, against 36.3 per cent against Roosevelt last month.

West North Central States—For Roosevelt, 33.1 per cent, as against 47.8 per cent last month; for Willkie, 57.6 per cent, as against 40.0 against Roosevelt last month.

Opinion Shifts

"In the survey last month," Fortune continues, "the President seemed to have a comfortable majority of those with opinions in all nine of the Nation's geographic divisions. A month later, with the issue drawn between him and Willkie, Roosevelt held majorities in only the southern sections and a tie vote in the Mountain States.

"In the five other districts, having a combined preponderance of electoral votes, Willkie is the strong favorite. And since half of the adult white population generally votes in the South, as against two thirds of the adults in the rest of the country, Roosevelt is not even assured of a majority of the nation's total ballots, as things now stand.

"Of course, a public whose preferences are as fluid as the comparison of these returns indicates may react against the Republican candidate after the first delighted surprise of his nomination has worn off. And Willkie's opportunities to make mistakes in the campaign all lie ahead, while Roosevelt has had seven years in which, perhaps, to have made all the political mistakes he is likely to make."

Fortune finds that Mr. Willkie is weakest among farmers and labor and that this "may widen to fatal proportions." It stresses, however, that "as previous tables have shown, the 'don't know' vote still holds the balance of power."

Fortune's tabulation of public preferences shows 44.3 per cent for Mr. Roosevelt, as against 49.0 per cent last month; for Mr. Willkie, 40.8 per cent, as against 31.4 per cent against Mr. Roosevelt last month ;others who will not vote or would not answer the questionnaire, 8.0 per cent, as against 8.4 per cent last month, and those who do not know, 6.9 per cent, as against 11.2 per cent last month.

War and Styles

The war interferes with normal British life in many curious ways. An advertisement of a public ballroom, which appears in the Ramsgate Advertiser and Echo, ends as follows: "A. R. P. instruction—Ladies are not permitted to wear long dance dresses." In case of an air raid alarm, everyone must be able to move speedily to shelter. —Toronto Star.

Of immediate interest to PROMINENT AMERICAN FAMILIES & DISTINGUISHED OVERSEAS VISITORS.

"Whiteholme"

Newport, R. I.

6-Acre Estate of the late Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, to be offered in 2 parcels at

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CITY_____ STATE_____

British Offensive In Propaganda Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain should take the offensive in radio propaganda by offering the Germans a constructive alternative to National Socialism, is a policy being urged with renewed vigor by the Federal Union organization here.

Many Federal Unionists deplore Britain's failure as yet to take the initiative in propaganda just as it has failed in aggressive military spheres. Federation, they contend, will provide the necessary weapon for a radio offensive.

Hitherto, it is claimed, Britain has been on the defensive in its counters to Nazi propaganda, and has been asking Germany to overthrow its leaders without offering a sufficiently concrete and attractive alternative.

Build Reich "Fifth Column"

Organizers of Federal Union would have Britain immediately begin to build an effective "Fifth Column" in the Reich. They define Germany's fifth columnists in other countries as those who have been first persuaded that democracy is inefficient and National Socialism efficient; then they are induced to play a part in changing their own system even at the cost of freedom and justice; finally they become organized into an active movement to receive parachutists and generally help invasion.

There is a "real danger" that Britain will not attempt aggressive action of this kind, says a recent issue of Federal Union News, "and that she will rely on propaganda designed to break down the enemy morale by sheer desperation. If we confine our propaganda to telling the Germans that defeat is inevitable, we shall succeed only in so demoralizing the German people that there will be utter collapse and no possibility of any alternative government in Germany for years to come."

The Federal Union campaign for a propaganda offensive is directed at ending the present situation in which, it is claimed, the freedom-loving peoples are concerned only for their own self-preservation or self-liberation. It is contended that there is so far no common, positive objective to bind them; no vision of anything beyond the overthrow of Hitler except a world inhabited by well-meaning people trying to patch up the ruins of the past.

A great potential "Fifth Column" is seen existing in Germany and German-occupied territories. The immense armies of occupation and the size of the Gestapo in the Reich itself are instanced as evidence of this. The strength of the Gestapo was given as 600,000 by Mr. Philip Noel Baker, Socialist M. P., in the House of Commons recently.

Federating More Popular

Some circles in Britain which have been strongly opposed to British participation in European federation have changed their views as country after country has surrendered its sovereignty—to Herr Hitler. This change of thought is typified in the Daily Express, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, which long advocated a policy for Britain of isolation from European affairs.

A recent editorial in this paper points out, "When Briand put forward his scheme for a United States of Europe his plan was laughed at as visionary. Hitler has shown there was nothing impossible about it. He has brought about the union of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Luxemburg, Holland, Belgium, France. How? By having friends on the extreme Right everywhere.

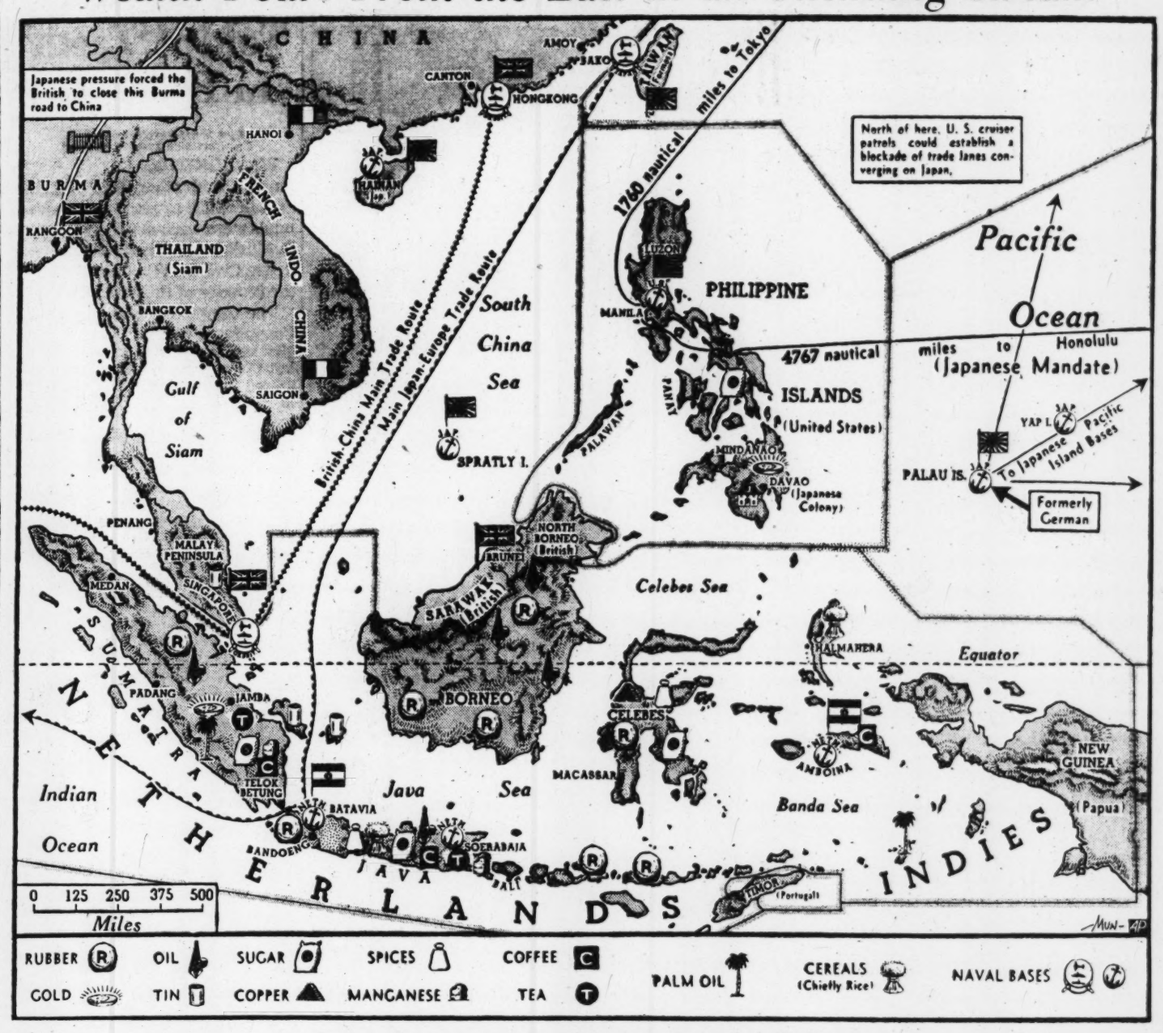
"Can he add Britain to his United States of Europe? . . . there is this difference between Britain and the nations Hitler has conquered. We have a leader who trusts the people.

"Mr. Churchill puts our trade unionists in high places in the State instead of putting them in prison."

The editorial contends that just as Herr Hitler has built up his fifth columns so Britain can establish a "Fifth Column" in Germany where there are so many people whom their rulers have persecuted. It concludes, "Now is the time for us to establish fifth columns of freedom, ready to create a real United States of Europe—united against Hitler."

The Federal Union organization is planning a new approach to the problem of building up fifth columns in Germany and German occupied territories. Meanwhile 10,000 Federal Union members have pledged themselves "to work for the overthrow of the Nazis and for the world beyond Hitler—for a Federal Union of the Free." They have implemented their pledge by volunteering for every form of home defense and in addition their task is to utilize every opportunity to spread the doctrine of Federation among their fellow workers.

Wealth Pours From the East in an Unending Stream



Map Indicates Sources of Riches of the East Indies

Four Nations Are Interested in Netherlands Indies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOERABAJA, Java, East Indies—Four nations are vitally interested in the fate of the Netherlands possessions in the heart of the fabulously rich East Indies. Britain and Holland between them own most of the islands; Japan is anxious for a hold on them; the United States is largely dependent on them for rubber, and tin supplies.

An amazing city is rising at this rich crossroads of trade. It is Batavia, long the great Dutch emporium in the East, but today enjoying its new-found importance. From its near-by harbor of Tandjong Priok white liners ply to 300 outer island ports, while a rapidly expanding merchant marine is also linking it with distant points such as Shanghai, Cape Town and Sydney. And now Dutch enterprise in establishing night flying with fast American-made planes is likely soon to bring Tjililitan Airport within three days of Amsterdam.

Batavia is the hub of an empire of 65,000,000 people, a population eight times greater than that of Holland itself. Netherlanders in efficient colonial offices administer to the needs of divergent races. This requires an ever-extending governmental setup.

The Dutch moreover have been determined to make the Netherlands Indies pay good dividends. Batavia is therefore commercially as well as politically important. Banks and trading companies have erected huge new buildings bespeaking wealth and prestige. The head offices of nearly all the leading firms are located here, many tracing their histories back to early days in romantic old Batavia.

These outward manifestations of wealth are not surprising when it is remembered that the Netherlands Indies is world important as a source of tin, rubber, oil, quinine, coffee, tea, pepper, tobacco, copra and many other things. Armies of clerks in Batavia offices deal with orders from every country; and with international radio telephone, available, the company directors easily ring up New York, London or Amsterdam to clinch orders. In its remarkable systems of communication, Batavia is actually closer to the Western World than any other city in the Far East.

Exports amount to more than $31,600,000 a year for Batavia alone, while in view of the vast area which the port serves annual imports are almost as great.

It is estimated that nearly 12,000,000 live in the Batavia hinterland, the city itself accounting for a good half million. Batavia boasts a European population greater than that of any other city in the Far East with the exception of Shanghai.

Many Hollanders would rather live here than in the home country because standards of living are higher and life is easier. The climate is hot but the Java uplands provide many fine hill stations within a few hours from the city. Hollanders in Batavia can plan their lives much as they would at home with temperate resorts, good schools and other amenities.

Strong on Comfort

An ample supply of willing soft-footed Javanese servants make domestic chores simple for the housewife of even the most modest means. Generally speaking, however, the standard of living for Europeans is not so high as in the British colonies; the average Dutch colonial enjoys comfort rather than luxury in Batavia. The middle class lives along suburban streets in trim little red-roofed houses, so that residential districts appear as faithful copies of those in the Netherlands.

Those of wealth have built imposing places in exclusive districts, or in the suburb of Buitenzorg where the governor of the Netherland Indies has his palace, a stately white villa set amid gardens rivalling those of Versailles.

All the most fashionable hotels, shops and restaurants are located in what is known as Weltvreden. Weltvreden today is like a European city. In making it as Dutch as possible the builders did not even forget the canals. These nevertheless provide a surprising touch of local color, for the natives use them to bathe in and to do the family wash.

The traffic along the avenues that line these canals is colorful and varied. Javanese pack themselves into little two wheeled carriages possessed of jangling musical bells. These are Batavia's native jitneys, but for the European trade there are hundreds of cruising taxis. It seems to take two Javanese to operate each of these—an extra pair of eyes to look for fares.

Batavia also goes abroad on bicycles. Huge yellow tram cars with shrill whistles provide rapid transportation from one end of the wide city to the other.

Chinese Strong Commercially

The common speech of Batavia is Malay. Aside from the big Dutch dailies, there are paper in Malay for the most part published by Chinese tycoons. Numerous motion picture houses—also owned by Chinese—provide Javanese film fans with a smattering of English. They know more of Hollywood than they do of Holland.

The commercial enterprise of the Chinese is also revealed in retail trade. In thickly crowded native quarters streets are lined with their shops selling every conceivable commodity. The Chinese merchant acts as a middle man between the Dutch importer and the Javanese. British Indians and even Arabs are in retail trade to a lesser extent.

Batavia is very old if translated into terms of American history, for it was founded the year the Mayflower sailed for America. Before that, Gov. Jan Pieterszoon Coen was in the Moluccas but thought it best to move to Batavia, where the Dutch could build a walled city for the storage of goods. If the heroic statue which stands in Weltvreden today does him justice, he must have been a very courageous and determined man with a stiff lace collar and a big feather in his cap.

Knudsen Publishes Progress To Date on Defense Program

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Here is the text of the statement by William S. Knudsen of the National Defense Commission on the progress of the defense program to date:

Since the Defense Commission was appointed by the President eight weeks ago, this department has sought to lay a solid foundation upon which the resources of industry would be co-ordinated. At the same time, every effort has been made to expedite current contracts for defense materiel.

Progress in connection with the first objective has been substantial and, with the continuing co-operation of industry and the interested government agencies, we can be confident of a production machine capable of attaining the definite goal specifically stated in the request now before the Congress for funds to equip completely a modern army of 2,000,000 men. This can be accomplished just as fast as the best production facilities and techniques in the world can gain momentum through favorable congressional action upon this augmented program.

Our progress toward the second objective—clearance of current contracts—can be measured in dollars as follows:

Army (from June 6 through July 25)	$315,288,152.08
Navy (from June 6 through July 25)	1,412,907,677.87
Total	$1,728,195,829.95

There are problems and responsibilities in mechanical production which, naturally, are not thoroughly comprehended by the general public.

Basic Preparation Not Delay

What may seem to some as unnecessary delay is almost always, in reality, a period of basic preparation necessary to sound achievement. For example, much has been said in the press and on the air about tanks and tank construction. I am sure, however, that few people realize that before actual production can start, months of effort must be expended upon design alone. Our tank designs are well advanced. Contracts have already been placed for the lighter type. The heavier tanks are being redesigned to take advantage of vital information gleaned from experience in the European war.

To give some idea of the engineering preparation involved in tank construction, for instance, it should be noted that approximately 2,400 individual drawings are required in the complete design of the light tanks. The 155 MM gun carriage requires approximately 1,000 separate drawings and an additional 500 for the recoil mechanism. Even the tank guns of 75 MM require 300 drawings and their panoramic sight, 160. This is merely to suggest the energy and time necessary before these instruments can begin to roll off a production line.

The problem of machine tools, which is fundamental to the entire defense program, is another point where basic design must be carried on and to those unacquainted with requirements in this respect it may seem that little or nothing is being done. Tools for turning out ordnance supplies must be specially designed. The kind of work involved does not, of course, attract headlines. Very definite progress is being made, however, and no actual delay exists.

Machine Tool Production

There is scarcely a defense instrument which does not depend for its production upon the machine tool industry. This industry was the first and most important potential bottleneck which this department confronted. It was considered immediately and steps taken to work out a prompt solution. Through the unlimited co-operation of the industry which set up its own defense committee, I am able to report that the huge planers and millers needed to to work armor plate particularly for the expanded naval program will be available on time, according to reports to me from the industry this week. This should prevent what might have been a serious delay in naval construction.

It can also be said that the machine tool builders are making their facilities available to the defense program on a voluntary basis as completely and effectively as though war-time priorities were in effect.

Airplanes and Engines: Estimates have been completed on required capacities for airplanes and engines but this information must remain confidential for the present. There is every indication that the industry will be able to meet the heavy requirements placed upon it under the program calling for an annual production of 25,000 complete aircraft (engines and armor) by July 1, 1942. An analysis has been made of current and expanded rates of delivery for British account and in this connection it should be said that the British proposals for expanded procurement of aircraft in this country do not threaten interference with maximum production of our own needs inasmuch as they would be handled independent of capacity required for the maximum American program.

Light Ardnance and Explosives: Contracts have been formally signed with the du Pont Company providing for erection and operation of a government-owned powder plant at Charlestown, Indiana, with a production capacity of 200,000 pounds per day. This plant will be completed and in operation within 10 months. In 1917 the contract for construction of the first powder plant was not signed until seven months after we had entered the war.

Negotiations for a shell-loading plant are well advanced and a contract is expected to be signed shortly.

It has been found that no serious problem exists in connection with the production of small arms and ammunition. Assurances have been received that at least 500 of the new Garand rifles will be produced daily in one arsenal by Oct. 1 and that production at this arsenal will be doubled by early spring.

Shipbuilding: We have been working closely with the Navy Department on construction capacity in connection with the expanded program calling for a 70 per cent increase in fighting ships. Detailed studies are being made rapidly in connection with the problem of expanding shipbuilding facilities.

Construction: An over-all survey has been undertaken to determine War and Navy Department requirements in the immediate future. This survey will show definitely the amount of construction contemplated by these two departments in connection with the defense program.

Food Products: A preliminary survey of Army and Navy food requirements indicates that no bottlenecks exist in this field even under maximum requirements.

Trucks: No bottlenecks have been found to exist in truck production and present schedules call for delivery of 25,000 trucks to the armed services by Dec. 31 of this year.

Cramps to Reopen

PHILADELPHIA, July 27 (AP)—The long-closed Cramp Shipyards will be reopened in the interest of national defense regardless of the outcome of a proposed reorganization plan, says Mayor Robert E. Lamberton.

He disclosed last night a telephone conversation with Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson and quoted the Navy's Chief of Bureau of Ships as saying:

"The (Cramp) shipyard is going to be reopened for shipbuilding in the national defense program whether the present reorganization plan goes through or not."

Private interests trying to reorganize the shipyard have proposed a compromise on the tax claims of Philadelphia and the Federal Government.

Pillboxes Sprout

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—A Philadelphia inventor is seeking to convince the Army that bomb-proof "pillboxes" can be put into high speed production.

In a demonstration before War Department officials and Congress members, Karl Billner turned out a concrete pillbox in five hours, complete with gun apertures and trench approach. Within a few hours the concrete, mushroom-shaped structure had hardened sufficiently to sustain the weight of several men standing on its roof. A large balloon, inflated within the steel reinforcement, makes the form around which the concrete is poured.

Planes to Britain

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—The British Purchasing Commission to date has ordered 11,000 airplanes from American manufacturers and 2,800 have been delivered so far, a spokesman for the Commission has announced.

Machine tools ordered by the original Anglo-French Purchasing Commission, the British spokesman asserted, will be taken by England just as soon as rerouting can be arranged. Most of the tools had been ordered for France. This material has been piling up on docks since the French surrender.

High-Speed Tobogganing

TADOUSSAC, Quebec (AP)—The sand mountains of Tadoussac, some of them more than 500 feet high, are offering new thrills to skiers and tobogganists who find they can reach speeds of 40 miles an hour.

Essence of Monroe Doctrine Wins Approval of Americas

Continued from Page 1

ance of power as it existed in 1930 has been upset, even in the Americas. With France reduced to impotence and Britain fighting for its national life, the United States for the first time in its independent history finds itself almost on its own in world affairs.

Seen in this planetary setting, Havana reveals how the United States is meeting its new responsibilities as the age of national adolescence gives way to the first impact of man's estate among the nations.

America's first exuberant and large-scale venture in world affairs—1917-1919—ended with disillusionment and a resolve never again to leave home shores for distant quarrels.

The second world upheaval of this generation finds the United States and Latin America sympathetic to Britain on the whole, but warily skirting every path that leads down into the crater of war.

Eye Is Mainly on Hitler

Because of this mixed attitude, Havana finds itself both dreading and preparing for further considerable inroads on Britain's world position, at least temporarily. The entire Havana program of economic defense presumes a Nazi offensive. Defensive measures are not contemplated against other powers. Britain in the postwar reconstruction undoubtedly will have to trade shrewdly, but Havana does not express alarm over that prospect.

Japan is viewed as preoccupied in the Orient, and not likely to reenter the American trade field in force until the Empire has been consolidated—assuming it is.

Russia also remains outside Havana's immediate calculations.

The Americas therefore are essentially confronting only one of the four other world divisions — Nazified Europe.

Out of Havana will come significant tests on whether the Americas are to remain united, at least to the extent they are now, and possibly more closely than ever.

Big Three Aggressors

In this engrossing drama of the nations, the United States competes with three aggressive imperialisms—Nazi-Fascist, Japanese, and Russian. Britain, with its "back to the American wall," as one commentator puts it, is a static imperialism seeking co-operation rather than competition from America.

There are those in Havana who wonder whether the slow-moving processes of Pan Americanism are equal to the task of competing with Nazi Germany. Others reply by pointing up this clear set of alternatives:

1. Either the United States must continue to respect the juridical equality of its smaller neighbors, or

2. In some measure the open use of force would reduce the United States to the level of Soviet Russia in the Baltic, Nazi Germany in Belgium, Fascist Italy in Ethiopia, or Japan in China.

For the United States of Cordell Hull, the choice is clear. Of skeptics he would ask whether they attended the Sixth Pan American Conference at Havana in 1928. Then bitter differences over the question of armed intervention prevented much constructive action.

Havana of 1940 holds strictly to the ways of peaceful persuasion and common action taken in support of mutual interests. But power resides beneath this council of freemen, even though their freedom is relative rather than absolute. At any rate, Havana is testing international democracy under fire.

Willkie Maps Vigorous Drive To Win Democrats in South

Continued from Page 1

expressed the conviction that he would command wide support among the La Follette Progressives.

"I am very pleased with Mr. Willkie's ability and personality," he said. "He measured up in every way to what I had expected him to be. I am convinced that he is one in whom we can safely put the affairs of our government.

"I am for the Republican nominee for President and I am sure that many other La Follette Progressives feel as I do."

4. Mr. Willkie himself devoted most of the day and will continue throughout the week end to prepare a first draft of his acceptance speech. He already had completed a detailed outline and has worked out the phrasing of some of the principal ideas he intends to emphasize. But it is, of course, far from done. He will devote several days—so far as they are not punctuated by telephone calls, conferences, and other political vacation impedimenta—to the actual writing and he will reserve the drafting of the section dealing with agricultural policy until his farm conference in Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 5.

Cordial Conference

The cordial conference between Mr. Sprague and Mr. Willkie made it clear that the Republican nominee intends to hold no grudges against those who opposed his nomination at Philadelphia. And there is every indication that this attitude is bringing a united Republican Party throughout the country behind his campaign.

With respect to the movement for a Willkie Democratic Party in the South, there may be difficulty in getting legal recognition in some southern states because of state electoral laws. It is on this point that a careful check is being made, but whatever the handicaps the Willkie campaign is going into the South and will be ready with its southern organization in a few weeks.

New Fact Group In Garment Pact

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—A new two-year agreement covering about 31,000 cloakmakers and providing for the establishment of a fact-finding "board of stability and control" with power to adjudicate controversies was signed yesterday at the home of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

The employer associations signing were the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc.; the Merchants Ladies Garment Association, and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association. They signed it with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (American Federation of Labor) and its affiliate, the New York Cloak Joint Board.

The procedure of establishing the fact-finding board, said Samuel L. Deitsch, President of the Council, should be of particular interest to industries engaged in defense program production, "as embodying a formula through which labor-employer differences can be settled and reforms introduced without a disruption of operations."

Swiss Money in U. S.

Switzerland, among foreign countries, is one of the foremost investors in the United States, says a study of Swiss-American Economic Relations published by the International Documents Service of the Columbia University Press.

Japan, With Naval Trumps, Keeps Eyes on East Indies

By the Associated Press

Japan is increasingly interested in the East Indies. She enjoys $50,000,000 worth of the $250,000,000 annual business of supplying the Netherlands Indies with imports, and herself takes some $25,000,000 worth of island exports.

It is a heavy trade balance in Japan's favor, and she vitally needs the oil, tin and foodstuffs so easily obtainable.

With Japan restive and expanding, Britain and Holland fearful of losing their rich territories, and the U. S. vitally concerned, these islands become a focal point in power politics.

Both aggression and defense in the Indies are purely naval problems. Japan, from a strictly naval standpoint, holds most of the trumps.

Here's why:

1. Japan is the only nation that has both a powerful fleet plus naval bases in the area. It has a major naval base at Taiwan, north of the Philippines. It is less than 2,500 miles from all the Indies, easy steaming distance for an armada. But it also has advance fortified bases at Hainan, Yap, Palau and the Spratly islands, all within a day's run of vital Indies objectives.

2. Britain has a modern base at Singapore—but can't spare the fleet from her war in Europe to utilize the base. She has a number of cruisers in Oriental waters, but cruisers cannot match guns with dreadnaughts.

No American Bases

3. Holland has naval bases at Soerabaja and Amboina, but her small fleet and 200 patrol bombing planes could be disposed of by the Japanese armada.

4. The U. S. has the fleet, but no adequate Oriental bases. Manila is only a minor fleet station. Major United States base in the Pacific is Hawaii, too far away for mass action in the Indies.

Japan could penetrate into the Indies and also into the Philippines, as things stand now, if she chose. Chances of decisive immediate retaliation are small. But Japan, an island empire herself, is vulnerable along her trade arteries, through which she feeds her millions and gets raw materials for her factories. Retribution might take the form of a blockade All her routes to Europe necessarily would run the gauntlet of the British fleet off Europe. United States cruisers—not the main fleet, but heavy cruisers designed expressly for such purposes—could harry her trade lanes.

Japan has the immediate advantage. The map indicates that the Indies seas are laced with possible routes of aggression from her bases. But whether her people, on their rocky islands, could survive the inevitable blockade is open to question.

Oil, rubber, tin, quinine, coffee, tea, sugar, gold, spices—these are the counters in the game of naval power balance in the East Indies.

War Over Oct. 1, Dietrich Asserts

LOS ANGELES, July 27 (AP)—Arthur Dietrich, ousted press attache of the Mexico City German legation, predicted today the European War would be over by Oct. 1, with the complete collapse of Great Britain.

After that, he said in an interview, "we will prove that we have no intention of invading either the territories or the rights of the American nations."

"The United States has the right to take over the West Indies owned by England and France. Canada should be an independent nation."

Mr. Dietrich, en route to Germany via Japan and Russia, did not deny he had conducted an extensive propaganda campaign throughout Latin America from Mexico City, predicting that "new things are going to happen in this hemisphere and all over the world."

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Ethiopian Chiefs Ready to Aid Negus

DJIBUTI, French Somaliland, July 27 (AP)—The state of siege which has existed here since Italy's entry into the war has ended. A French committee has been formed to meet with an Italian committee at Diredawa to discuss armistice conditions.

General Germain, representing the French Government, is expected to take over civil and military authority.

Fight for Liberty

The following study of conditions affecting opposition to the Italians in Ethiopia is by an American recently returned after extensive residence in Ethiopia.

Haile Selassie, newly-recognized by Britain as the legitimate Emperor of Ethiopia, is calling to arms his warriors of three years ago in the hope of freeing his country from its invaders: the Italians.

What are his hopes of aid among former followers and chiefs? Who is left to help him? Within his country who will his Allies be?

The anti-Italian plans in Ethiopia underwent a severe setback with the surrender of France. Not only is the French port of Djibouti completely eliminated as a war center, but the French surrender has paralyzed a plan which had been carefully worked out by Djibouti's governor.

It was in French Somaliland, of which Djibouti is the capital, that the son of the late Lij Yasu had taken refuge. Lij Yasu was the dethroned king who, under his command, had united the Islamic community of Ethiopia. Although the Moslems had been opposed by the Coptic court of Haile Selassie, the Italians represented a more active enemy. Thus the French plan was that Lij Yasu's son would carry the followers of Mohammed into revolt against Italian rule. Djibouti would have been a strategic point for direction of this action because of its proximity to Harrar, the center of Islamism in Ethiopia.

Revolt Chances Slim

The French surrender has however eliminated the possibility of a successful revolt against Italy on the part of the Mohammedan population in Ethiopia, and Haile Selassie will not be able to count on the Moslems who represent one fifth of the native population in Abyssinia.

Italy, too, has worked toward getting the Mohammedans on its side. It is believed that the Sherifa Massaua, is the only woman descendant of the prophet Mohammed, who according to the Islamic belief, has been won over to the Italian side. She is reported to have received protection from the governor of Eritrea, Diodace.

Haile Selassie may expect to count on a larger part of the Shoan and Amharic tribes, and above all he will find a very shrewd and experienced ally in Gen. Abebe Arragia with his following of skilled warriors, whom he has trained and armed. During the last three years he has given much trouble to the Italians in Shoa province and Amhara.

General Abebe Arragia took no active part in behalf of his country at the time of the Italian invasion. His opinions were completely opposed to those of the Emperor in that he disagreed with the latter's management of the Ethiopian defense. He believed that a technique of guerilla warfare would have been more effective in stopping the Italian invasion, and was convinced that fighting the Italians in open battle, where it was impossible for the Ethiopians to cope with the Italian artillery, tanks and aviation, was folly. He was also opposed to the many European advisors with which Haile Selassie had surrounded himself. General Abehe thus remained in Addis Ababa in the position of military governor of that city.

Trained In Europe

Of superior culture to many of the Emperor's generals, Abebe Arragia received his military training at the French Academy of St. Cyr, speaks excellent Italian as well as French, and prefers dressing in the European fashion.

After the Italian conquest of Ethiopia he made his act of submission to the Italian government.

The flame of rebellion was, at that time, kept high by the two sons of Ras Cassa—who had fled to London where he later passed on. They were close friends of Abebe Arragia, and the latter who was thoroughly convinced of the uselessness of rebellion, tried to persuade the two young men to submit to the Italian government. They finally came to this decision during the summer of 1937, but as they were performing the ceremony of submission, the Italian military Tribunal condemned them and they were executed.

The night that he received the news of his two friends' execution, Abebe Arragia fled from Addis Ababa disguised as a Coptic priest, and hiding in the highlands, he began to gather rebels and warriors together under his command. For the last three years he has given the Italians much trouble and made dangerous many of the roads throughout the country. His method of warfare is to gather, at a moment's notice, a few thousand warriors or less, to attack convoys or isolated troops, destroy them, and disperse his men with lightning rapidity. The Italian colonial police, slower to move with their heavy arms in the mountainous ravines of a country still unknown to them, are unable to find them or to catch up with them if they do find them.

Attacked Outposts

Abebe Arragia's armaments are said to have been partly furnished by Mohammed Ali, a Hindu merchant expelled from Ethiopia in 1937, and partly by the spoils of war. During the last year he had become strong enough to dare attacks on military outposts and small armed units. His attacks were so successful that the Italian military command sent an expedition of six thousand men with twenty-four cannon in order to destroy once and for all the rebel chief. After fifteen days their troops finally succeeded in encircling Abebe Arragia and his men in the valley of the Awash river about seventy miles from Addis Ababa, but favored by the darkness, Abebe Arragia again managed to slip away with his men and disappear once more into the mountains. Since then he has learned the lesson of not allowing his troops to become too large and has divided them into smaller units.

Towards last August the Italian government gave up hope of catching the rebel, although they had even put a reward of 100,000 talers (about $50,000) on his head. General Nasi, Military Commander of the Italian colonial troops in Ethiopia, began to entice the rebellious chief with favorable promises. Negotiations were well on the way when the outbreak of the European conflict gave fresh encouragement to Abebe Arragia and his followers and the matter was dropped.

Another of Haile Selassie's allies will be Gen. Ras Birru, whose activity during the Italo-Ethiopian campaign was not of great importance. He was never one of the Emperor's ministers, in spite of reports to the contrary. During the campaign he led troops of approximately 40,000 warriors who were a part of the army commanded by the late Ras Mulugheta, the Emeporor's Minister of War. Defeated at the battle of Amba Aradam, Ailu Birru escaped across the Sudan frontier and went to Cairo. He had always refused to surrender, even though the Italian government sent him good terms through Ras Gugsa, Haile Selassie's son-in-law. Ras Gugsa is in the good graces of the Italian government and is still Ras of the Tigrai region.

Ruler Marks Time Near Home Border

By the Associated Press

Cairo

The British Government has placed a house in Khartoum at the disposal of Emperor Haile Selassie.

The Emperor, it was said, realizes the time is not yet ripe for his entry into Ethiopia, but desires to be near the Frontier in order to move in when a suitable occasion arises to lead his people against the Italians.

Indian Troops From Dunkirk

© Fox

Line Up in England for Inspection

Evidently these are Punjabis, among the fiercest of Indian fighters. They with the Sikhs, huge bearded fellows with red turbans, have proved their loyalty to Britain many times in the past. They are commanded by English officers to whom they show the warmest loyalty.

India Prepares Against Aggression

BOMBAY, July 27 (AP)—About 150 leaders of the Congress (Nationalist) Party met today in Poona and Bombay to consider a resolution demanding complete independence of India from Great Britain at the end of the war.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, who said he was outvoted by the working committee—the Party's inner cabinet—when it adopted the resolution July 7, did not attend. It was believed generally that the Hindu leader had "washed his hands" of the entire controversy for the time being.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who argued strongly for the resolution at the July 7 meting, was among those at the Poona meting, expected to last three days.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A fundamental change has come over the scene in India in the direction of increased political co-operation against the aggressor nations.

Until France collapsed and Japanese forces began to threaten the Indo-French possessions, the ordinary politically-thinking nationalist in India often looked upon the war mainly as an opportunity to obtain concessions out of Britain.

While always against Germany he has not thought it necessary, therefore, to do much himself to oppose Nazidom. Now, he has begun to realize that India itself may at any moment become directly involved in a terrible war. He sees that this may necessitate his coming in actively to support Britain.

This is shown in the recent decision of the Indian National Congress Working Committee no longer to be bound by Mohandas K. Gandhi's policy of non-violence as applied to the defense of India against external aggression or internal disorder.

It is indicated also in the acceptance by Mr. Gandhi as well as by Mahamad Ali Jinnah, Moslem leader, of an invitation from Lord Linlithgow, the British Viceroy, to a renewed meeting at Simla.

Britain's Position Unchanged

The attitude of the British Government toward the Congress demand for Purna Swaraj (complete independence), apparently remains unchanged. This attitude is that while anxious for Indians to have entire control of their own affairs under the system of "Dominion status" which means political equality with Britain itself as well as with Canada and Australia, nevertheless it still insists that such status can be achieved only if freely accepted by the chief minorities as well as by the majority party.

At the same time the increased urgency that has arisen for India to throw all its great resources into the struggle against Germany has added to the British desire for more cordial relations with Congress as being the chief Indian political party.

It is recognized that such relations may not, for the time being, have much direct effect upon India's contribution to the common cause in such material elements as man-power, munitions and war supplies of all kinds, these being still almost entirely under bureaucratic control.

Must Have Complete Support

But experienced administrators in Whitehall feel also that a source of weakness remains so long as this contribution is made without the most cordial and active support of all classes of public opinion.

For this reason British efforts are being increased toward securing a working agreement between Congress and the All-India Moslem League as a step toward enabling elected representatives of these two bodies to occupy seats on the Executive Council of the Viceroy. This would increase the ability of the elective element to take a bigger share than it now does in the common war effort by making its influence felt in the Central Government. In this way the sphere of responsible administration that has already been tried in the provinces would be extended to Delhi and Simla.

In the meantime, steps have been taken by the British authorities to put India upon a full war footing.

Scope of Service Extended

Compulsory service has been extended to cover all those classes of the general community not hitherto subject to this arrangement. Such service now includes not only military but also industrial and some other branches of civil employment.

At the same time, India's military forces are being greatly expanded. One of the features of this expansion has been the formation of an air force manned entirely by Indians alike in the air and on the ground. Factories for munition making including steel manufacture and airplane building are being extended upon an enormous scale. The provision and shipment of stores of all kinds, already of gigantic proportions, are being further developed.

Legal authority too has been obtained from the British Parliament to enable the Governments of both India and of Burma to function in case of need without reference to Britain. This is to cover the always possible event of interruption of communications between the Orient and the British Isles.

Paper Rupee to Bar Hoarding of Silver

By the Associated Press

Bombay, July 27

To combat silver hoarding, the Government of India has announced an immediate issue of one-rupee bills, as in the World War. The rupee is normally the equivalent of 1s. 6d. (about 30 cents).

Axis Control of Oil Forecast in Rumania

ROME, July 27 (AP)—The possibility Rumania may show its new pro-Axis friendship by inviting German and Italian specialists to take charge of its oil fields was discussed in Rumanian circles today as Rumanian statesmen began conversations with Fascist leaders after conferring with Adolf Hitler and his Foreign Minister.

Observers said such an invitation might be one way of warding off any possible Soviet Russian designs on the fields, from which British and French are being ousted.

Rumania's Premier Ion Gigurtu and Foreign Minister Mihail Manoilescu arrived early today to meet Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and Premier Mussolini and to seal their acceptance of Axis domination.

So far as Italy was concerned, the Rumanians' discussions were expected to be devoted largely to economics, including Italy's share of Rumanian oil.

Political questions, such as Rumania's place in the orbit of the Axis and its relation to Balkan neighbors, were believed in foreign circles to have been more or less settled at Salzburg when the Rumanians saw Herr Hitler and Herr Ribbentrop.

Axis' Balkan Policy

BERLIN, July 27 (AP)—Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, conferring today with Balkan statesmen on the Axis powers' plans for a new order in Southeastern Europe, do not propose to establish their will arbitrarily in the Balkans, according to the authoritative magazine Berlin-Rome-Tokyo.

The publication, issued under Nazi Foreign Office auspices, said the Axis "doubless" could be arbitrary, but was disposed to "cooperate" to an extent corresponding to the Balkan nations' expressed desire for "natural, lasting freedom and orderly relations to one another."

Declaring that Germany and Italy are making a thorough housecleaning in the Southeast in order to fit that region into Europe's "new era," the magazine said the Axis aimed to establish "a nationally organized segment of an extensive economic unit with clear leadership and security," as opposed to Britain's "balance of power" policy which exploited the Balkans.

While Rumania's Premier and Foreign Minister, having seen German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and then Herr Hitler July 26, were in Rome, Herr von Ribbentrop arranged to meet the Bulgarian delegation. On July 28 he will receive the Slovak statesmen, thus rounding out a series of talks that began earlier this month when Hungary's Premier and Foreign Minister were summoned to Germany.

Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Phiioff and Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff arrived at Salzburg and went to Herr von Ribbentrop's Fuschl castle, where the discussions were arranged at a luncheon in their honor.

The fact that Premier Gigurtu of Rumania and Foreign Minister Manoilescu saw Herr Hitler for an hour and a half was taken as an almost certain sign the Axis plans called for additional territorial concessions by King Carol to his neighbors.

Chief demands on Rumania have come from Hungary, which wants Transylvania, and from Bulgaria, which wants Southern Dobruja.

SALZBURG, Germany, July 27 (AP)—Rumania and Hungary and Rumania and Bulgaria soon will deal directly with one another in a "spirit of justice, fairness and commonsense" and not with a view merely to maintaining the status quo if German counsel prevails, authorized German sources indicated today.

Better U. S.-Soviet Relations Seen in Oil Shipment Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—Disclosure that the United States Maritime Commission has granted charter to a California Standard Oil Company tanker for the shipping of gasoline from the United States to the Siberian port of Vladivostok is being interpreted here today in the light of better American-Soviet relations.

Following closely on President Roosevelt's embargo proclamation July 25, under which the Maritime Commission has already refused to charter tankers to Japan and Spain, the granting of the Russian charter throws new light on the embargo as being more of a "selective" nature.

Refusal to charter tankers to Japan was made on the grounds that such ships were needed for Western Hemisphere service.

A Maritime Commission spokesman, commenting on the exception in the case of Russia, declared that each case was decided on its individual merits, but did not explain why a tanker consigned to Japan was needed in Western Hemisphere waters and one consigned to Siberia was not.

Despite Charges

Thus despite former charges that American goods entering Siberia were actually finding their way into Germany, and despite Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles' charge that the incorporation of the three Baltic States within the Soviet Union was predatory aggression on the part of Russia, there is substantial evidence that the relationship between the two countries has recovered somewhat from the nearly record low reached after Russian aggression against Finland.

[The action came as British backing of Bulgarian territorial claims against Rumania was seen as an effort on the part of London to co-operate with Russian policy in opposing Germany in the Balkans.]

The first indication that the United States was loosening a bit in its pronounced anti-Soviet stand occurred late in the spring with the announcement that large stocks of machinery and machine tools consigned to Russia, and which had been gathering dust in West Coast warehouses, were being released for export to their destination.

Seen as Significant

It is considered significant here that the release of this equipment was effected after the United States had received reliable reports that the amount of economic aid being given Germany by Russia was far below that anticipated both in the Soviet-German pact of last August and by United States officials.

It is reliably reported that Russian-American commercial agreement, whereby the Soviet agrees to buy $30,000,000 worth of American goods a year, will be renewed by this Government upon its expiration Aug. 6. The agreement is strongly defended upon commercial grounds by many government officials but is opposed by others, notably in the State and Navy Departments.

The chartering of the tanker, taken in the light of President Roosevelt's extension of export control to oil, is held to be a real concession by American authorities, since no oil is said to have gone to Russia from this country for many months. Russia was formerly accustomed to supplying the needs of her Far Eastern possessions with American oil since it is easier to ship it from this country than it is to carry it thousands of miles over the crowded trans-Siberian Railway.

On False Basis

The present course of the European war is seen here to have placed American-Russian relations on what might be described as a false basis. While roundly disapproving Russia's action in Poland, Finland, the Baltic States and Rumania, to say nothing of the Soviet-German pact, there is a strong body of opinion here that believes that Russia is actually a drag upon German plans and that Berlin is prevented from bringing all its might to bear upon Britain by uncertainty as to Russia's intentions in the Balkans.

This opinion also holds that any friendly gestures toward Russia on the part of the United States would tend to hinder any Russian-Japanese reconciliation, something which Washington does not want to see in the light of Japanese intentions to dominate all of east Asia.

In addition to these considerations State Department circles point out that during the crises of the last few years, but more particularly since the start of war last September, American-Russian relations have been influenced considerably by the course of British-Russian relations. Although this has caused some comment, it is generally considered to be perfectly natural since both White House and State Department are firmly convinced that Britain is fighting America's battle.

These State Department circles are inclined to interpret the commission's tanker decision partly as a warning to Japan that better American-Russian relations may be in the offing and as an indication that British-Russian relations have improved since Sir Stafford Cripps, noted British Liberal, was dispatched to Moscow as British Ambassador.

Private Autos Hit

VICHY, France, July 27 (AP)—A decree shortly will be presented to the French Cabinet forbidding the use of private automobiles functioning on petroleum products, the Ministry of Industrial Production and Labor said today.

Spain Limits 'Gas'

MADRID, July 27 (AP)—The Spanish Government restricted the use of gasoline today by banning operation of private automobiles of more than 25 horsepower after Aug. 1 and limiting smaller automobiles to six liters (about 1½ gallons) monthly per horsepower.

(British authorities have announced that preparations are being made to extend their sea blockade to Spain.)

The use of gasoline also was banned for pleasure boats. Busses will be withdrawn from service where electric interurbans are operating.

Ship Seizure

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—Informed circles confirmed today Rumanian reports that three Rumanian ships have been seized by British authorities at Port Said, Egypt.

These sources added, however, that it would be a mistake to regard the action as a reprisal for seizure by Rumania of British-owned barges on the Danube or the July 24 confiscation of the British-owned oil company, Astra Romana.

Japan's 67 Ports

There are 67 ports in Japan open to foreign trade.

Eclipse an Aid to Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Following, for the first leg, the much-traversed air path from California to Honolulu, the latest trans-Pacific flights, just inaugurated to New Zealand, then will strike out over seldom traversed routes from Honolulu to the southwest.

The first of the two intermediate stops between Hawaii and New Zealand will be at Canton Island in the scattered Phoenix Group, after a flight of about 1,850 miles over landless water. This island was uninhabited three years ago, and had been seldom visited. The solar eclipse expedition of 1937 by the National Geographic Society and the U. S. Navy which set up its instruments on Canton found that the island, with its well-protected lagoon, would serve excellently as an air base, according to the National Geographic Society.

Following this report, the United States Government officially colonized the islet. Rival claims of the United States and Great Britain were settled in 1939, with the island and its neighbor, Enderbury, passing under joint control of the two countries with special provision for use by both as air bases.

Canton Island is a typical South Pacific atoll, consisting of an elliptical rim of coral sand and fragments and an interior lagoon. By blasting coral growths from the lagoon, Pan American Airways was able to transform it into a sheltered landing basin. Neighboring Enderbury Island, 30 miles away, has no lagoon, and the constantly beating surf makes impossible its use as a base for seaplanes.

The second hop from Hawaii on the new route, about 2,050 miles long, is over a region of the Pacific liberally sprinkled with islands. The planes will pass over or near other isles of the Phoenix Group, and members of the Ellice, Wallis, Fiji, and Loyalty Islands before landing at Noumea, capital of France's New Caledonia. This sizable island now becomes a vital South Pacific junction point in 20th century transportation. At present the flights will turn southeast for the 1,000 mile hop to Auckland, New Zealand; but a 'shuttle service' may sometime become practicable between New Caledonia and Sydney, Australia, approximately 1,000 miles to the southwest. Brisbane, Australia, is only about 750 miles away.

New Caledonia is at the southern edge of the Tropics. It is about the width of the island of Jamaica and twice the length. The Pan American seaplane base is on the small Isle de Nou which shelters the entrance to Noumea's harbor.

New 'Grasshopper' Airplane Can Hop Out of Almost Anybody's Backyard

WILLOW GROVE, Pa., July 27 (AP)—A "grasshopper" type airplane able to take off and land in a space no larger than a tennis court is the aviation industry's latest contribution to flying.

Developed by the Pitcairn Autogiro Company the new type autogiro literally hops into the air. Its predecessors could land at a dead stop, but required a runway for the takeoff.

In its first public demonstrations yesterday, the new ship leaped skyward more than 20 feet, easily clearing an 18-foot-high rope barrier.

This "jump takeoff" ability, said Harold F. Pitcairn, President of the Company, makes the plane "completely independent of ground obstacles" and makes possible the use of landing fields one eighth the size of regular airports.

The takeoff is made by speeding the overhead rotor blades to 300 rotations per minute—100 more than under flying conditions—while the blades are in a horizontal position. The pilot then tilts the blades and the 'giro shoots vertically into the air.

Designed primarily for private use, the autogiro uses automobile type starting, lighting and ignition systems, and seats. The engine is located behind the seat to lighten the plane's nose and provide better vision for the pilot.

Gibraltar's Guard

LA LINEA, Spain, July 27 (AP)—Canadian and Australian reinforcements disembarked from military transports July 25 to guard Gibraltar, Britain's key Mediterranean fortress.

Despite the Governor's daily pleas for civilians to evacuate the settlement to make room for fighting men, there are still some 9,000 civilians left.

Transports also brought quantities of foodstuffs and war supplies of all kinds—antiaircraft guns, planes, light and heavy artillery.

London's Balloons Trap Planes; Bombs Glide Off Harmlessly

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Like hungry spiders watching for flies, London's balloon barrage crews are waiting patiently for the first big air raid to prove that their lofty mooring cables are more than mere inspiration for amateur poets, and devices for strengthening public confidence.

They already have given a sample of their use by netting four stray German raiders—and, inadvertently, five British planes as well.

The latest German to be victimized by a cable was downed when British fighter planes enticed him into the trap of great dangling cables supported by the gargantuan "guppy" balloons.

It is said that small bombs and even good-sized incendiary bombs bounce off the resilient balloons without damaging them. The big bags are constructed with inner compartments, so that a puncture would not bring them down, and the newest ones are declared to be lightning-proof—a hint that they are constructed to withstand explosive attacks.

The exact nature of the cables and their destructive qualities are military secrets, as are the height to which the balloons can be flown and the number available.

In the World War London had only 35 balloons, but today many hundreds soar daily over the metropolis to guard against attacks by dive bombers or low-flying scout planes.

Other hundreds support their tentacles around strategic coastal spots, some anchored to barges.

Each balloon is manned by a crew linked by an intricate communication system with all the others so that any defense plan can be co-ordinated and executed instantaneously.

Some idea of the size of these forces can be formed from the fact that more men are employed than were in all the Royal Air Force before its big expansion began in 1935.

(The statesman's yearbook for that year lists the R. A. F. at 33,000 men.)

Mobility is one of the most valuable features of this fantastic but functioning defense arm. The balloons are anchored to especially designed trucks which can haul them down and speed to a new location in a few minutes.

At present, the balloons are scattered all over the city, surging aloft in all sorts of weather from parks and golf courses and from beside big buildings.

Oklahoma City Reserve Officers Train Prospective Army Draftees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — This city is preparing for a military emergency. The local Defense Training Council launched a program this week in which reserve officers have been called upon to give two nights a week to making it easier for men who may be called.

The idea, originated by Lyall Barnhart, banker, is to eliminate the "breaking in" hardship which the average man undergoes during his first six weeks in the army. He suggested it to the Kiwanis Club, of which he is a member.

There is nothing compulsory about the training. It is set up primarily for men who may be called, but a number who have little chance of going have volunteered.

Volunteers train for two hours for two nights each week. They will learn the rudiments of close order drill, but much of the work will be calisthenics under the direction of Rodney Palmer, physical education director for the Y. M. C. A.

A complete military establishment has been formed. At the head is an "operations committee" headed by Mr. Barnhart and four other officers in charge of training, publicity, recruiting, and other work.

Behind this committee is an advisory committee made up of representatives of civic organizations, professional and trade groups interested.

Training is given at two high school stadiums and the State fair grounds and there is an officer in charge of each division. In each division are 12 companies which are further broken into platoons and squads.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Chopin's Musical Style

W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In the introduction to "Chopin's Musical Style" (London and New York: Oxford University Press. 5s.: $2.) Mr. Gerald Abraham says that his little book is an attempt to isolate and define those qualities which make Chopin's work unique in the history of music. Truly enough he adds: "It is probable that comparatively few understand precisely how he (Chopin) worked his miracles." And to the question, "Is it of any use to the practical musician, particularly to the pianist, to know this?" Mr. Abraham replies with an emphatic "Yes."

But although the "practical musician" and the pianist—professional or amateur—will here find an acute and illuminating technical analysis of Chopin's methods of composition, it is doubtful whether readers will be much nearer a precise understanding "of how he worked his miracles." Musical "miracles," of course, can never be caught in the meshes of technical analysis. Otherwise we should have the analysts performing "miracles" instead of trying to explain them.

Analysis has been defined as "that secondary power by which we multiply distinctions." But no multiplication of distinctions really explains even so familiar a phenomenon as a common chord—that is, in the sense of supplying the equivalent of an actual experience of the chord itself. Figuratively one may even put a common chord under the microscope and represent its intervals by vibration numbers and the ratio between them by vulgar, decimal, or algebraical fractions. But can this microscopical analysis with its distinctions and measurements be correlated by the ear with, say, the first chord of the "Meistersinger" Overture?

* * *

The fact is that to a musician the most important elements of a common or any other chord are those which are non-measurable. How, for instance, can one assess those subtle metamorphoses that occur when chords are placed in juxtaposition, in other words, measure their relations? This is the point where all musical analysis breaks down, whether it be of the harmonic, melodic, or formal kind.

With such reservations—important because so many analysts confuse the musically measurable with the non-measurable—"Chopin's Musical Style" is worthy of close study. Chopin was one of the most original composers who ever lived, but perhaps because his style was lyrical and avoided the big and the pretentious—the Town Hall type of musical architecture—he has largely escaped the attentions of those who never tire of showing us how the wheels of the classics go round. And although Chopin is the peculiar possession of pianists, it may be said that, on the whole, their aesthetic convictions about him seem to be derived more from the interpretations they admire than from direct study of the works themselves.

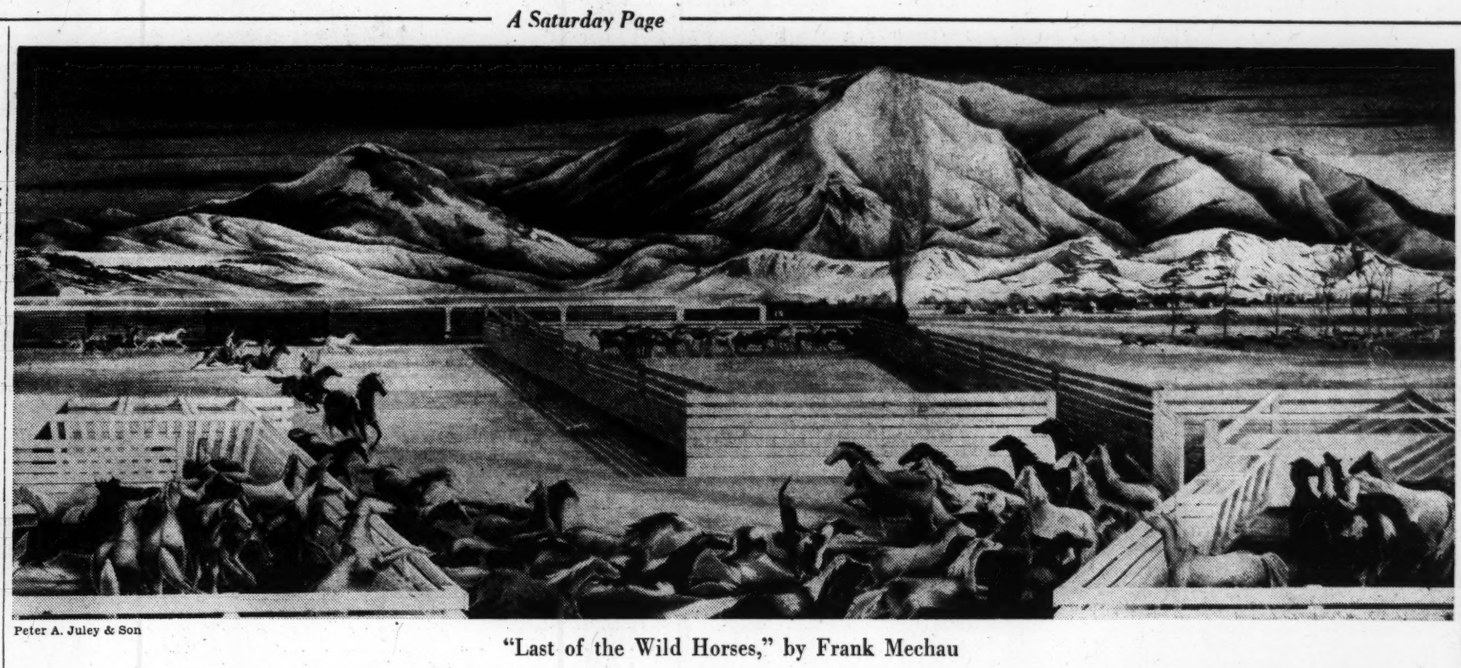
Here is the real value of Mr. Abraham's book. Even readers who know their Chopin well will find themselves looking up passage after passage until, like the reviewer, they sit surrounded by Chopin. How many interpreters of the most romantic of composers, one wonders, have detected in his music a sense of humor? Mr. Abraham finds one touch, "almost worthy of Beethoven," in the very Hummelian final movement of the E minor Concerto—"the reappearance of the principal theme a semitone flat, a 'mistake' which is not corrected till eight bars later." Incidentally Chopen repeated the joke in the F sharp Impromptu. He even kept, so to speak, a pet pun which, in the manner of a conjurer, he produced from his sleeve "some dozens, if not hundreds, of times in his music as a whole." It appears in the C sharp minor Etude, Op. 25, No. 7, but to give more than a pointer would not be fair.

* * *

Chopin has worn astonishingly well and Mr. Abraham has many interesting things to say about his harmony. He recalls "Rimsky-Korsakoff's remark that "in Chopin you will find many of the real roots of contemporary music" and proceeds to show some striking anticipations of Wagner, including a passage "thoroughly typical of that breaking up of vertical harmony into horizontal thematic lines characteristic of Wagner's mature style." Indeed there is evident in Chopin's last works "a strong inclination to think 'horizontally' in somethir.g like real parts instead of merely in broken up chords." But from beginning to end the development of Chopin's harmony offers a fascinating field or garden for the student to explore. Mr. Abraham, as a musical botanist, shows him the composer's harmonic flowers, not as specimens dried and pressed between the leaves of a treatise on harmony, but as alive and blooming in the phrases or passages in which they grow.

The piano is essentially a harmonic instrument but Chopin discovered in it a singing voice that could be lifted to ecstasy. He had—Mr. Abraham's words here could not be bettered—"an instinct amounting to genius for inventing melodies that would be actually ineffective if sung or played on an instrument capable of sustaining tone but which, picked out in percussive points of sound each beginning to die as soon as born, are enchanting and giving an illusion of a singing that is often lovelier than singing itself." Rimsky-Korsakoff said of the melody of Etude No. 3 in E major that it was the "most perfect" in all music.

Perhaps far more important than the explanation of musical "miracles" is the capacity to wonder at them. The encouragement of this capacity is one of the best features of "Chopin's Musical Style."



Peter A. Juley & Son

"Last of the Wild Horses," by Frank Mechau

Soloists at the Stadium

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Soloists have been predominant at recent Stadium Concerts. On the evening of July 17 one from the "prodigy" class held the stage. Teresa Sterne, whose age the program specifically gave as 12, was heard in the piano part of Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Concerto. Alexander Smallens conducting This stalwart little girl—looking quite two years more than her age—had played last November at Madison Square Garden, but not the Tchaikovsky concerto. That thunderous composition is no trifle for the nursery. Indeed, a mature woman seldom attempts it unless she possesses the heroic technical equipment and control of an Adèle aus der Ohe or a Teresa Carreño.

In the case of young Teresa Sterne there was astonishing muscular strength and technical development in view of her extreme youth. It was not surprising that she played some wrong notes—rather that she didn't play many more! What held even brighter promise than her mechanical prowess was her evident musical endowment, her instinct for phrasing, and especially her large sense of design. Naturally she was insistently recalled, whereupon she gave a very good performance of a very different sort of work, Chopin's E flat Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 2.

On the same program were the "Roman Carnival" Overture of Berlioz and the Third Symphony of Brahms. Mr. Smallens took the opening of the former slowly enough to dim its brilliance considerably. On the other hand, his tempo for the following English horn solo made possible a delivery marked by rare lyrical grace.

* * *

The program of the following evening was devoted to Beethoven—the third "Leonore" Overture, the C major Piano Concerto, and the Seventh Symphony. This time the soloist was Ania Dorfmann. A pianist of copious experience, Mme Dorfmann brought ripe understanding and a sympathetic style to her playing of early Beethoven. She upon recall responded with a Chopin écossaise.

The next soloist to participate, on the twentieth, was Marian Anderson, and thanks to her magnetic presence the attendance broke every record in the history of the Stadium Concerts. It was put officially at 23,000. The negro contralto was down on the program for an "Alleluia" by Hummel, the aria "O mio Fernando" from "La Favorita," and a group of spirituals—"Deep River," "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child," and "Heav'n, Heav'n.' The last, Miss Anderson had to repeat and she also had to add that especially beloved item of her repertory, Schubert's "Ave Maria." Probably no audience has ever shown more thoroughgoing satisfaction with her singing. It is an interesting detail that when as a youthful prize winner she first appeared at the Stadium 15 years ago, her aria was "O mio Fernando."

Efrem Kurtz, the conductor, brought forward on this occasion two works previously unheard in New York—Boessenroth's orchestral version of Bach's chorale prelude, "Wir glauben all' an einen Gott," and "A Scherzo in the Spirit o. Mockery" from Symphony No. 3 ("Symphonia Brevis") by John J Becker, an American composer who is at present State Director of the Federal Music Project of Minnesota. The latter composition has been aptly compared to an orchestral amplification of a Prokofieff "Suggestion diabolique."

* * *

Last in this array of soloists came Robert Casadésus, on the twenty-second, presented in two piano concertos in A major, the one by Mozart that is numbered 488 in the Köchel catalogue and Liszt's No. 2. Mr. Casadésus, with Mr. Kurtz, a well-teamed collaborator, as orchestral director, succeeded in evoking the aristocratic beauty of Mozart's music, and they also disclosed in Liszt's concerto (for long years mainly neglected here) the "Arabian Nights" quality that imbues its resounding pages. The additional numbers that are a rule for Stadium soloists prompted Mr. Casadésus to play a Spanish Dance by Granados and a study by Debussy.

Two pieces marked "first time" figured at this concert, both possessed at least of the virtue of brevity. The first, "In the Night," by Ernest Bloch, proved to be a matter of bugaboos and goblins in dreary, dolorous mood. The second, "Auto Drive," by Eugen Zador, is a well-made piece of functional music, but you can't help wishing the road traversed were one of our very best highways.

Two concerts without soloists which took their places in the panorama caused little excitement among the public. The feature of the one on the nineteenth was the first performance in the United States of a triptych by Horace Johnson entitled "The Streets of Florence"—"Piazza Santo Spirito," "Erta Canina," and "Borgo San Jacopo." Frieder Weissmann conducted. These Florentine pictures are pleasantly provided with local color, and the last of them, bustling and folkish, won particular favor.

The concert of the twenty-first, Mr. Kurtz conducting, had such enlivening items as Rezniček's charming "Donna Diana" Overture, an "Intermezzo delle rose" by Pick-Mangiagalli, Paganini's "Perpetuum mobile," the introduction to Moussorgsky's opera "The Fair at Sorochinsk," and the Polovtsian Dances from Borodin's opera "Prince Igor" swirling about the mighty piers of the Fourth Symphony of Brahms. Yet offer the public what bait you will, it's the soloist that gets them!

Hollywood Bowl Resumes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The largest first-night audience in the history of Hollywood Bowl greeted the Philharmonic Orchestra, José Iturbi conducting, and Richard Crooks, soloist, at the opening of the nineteenth season on July 9. Both Mr. Iturbi and Mr. Crooks have many friends in the Southland, and interest was centered chiefly upon them. Bowl audiences have heard the Overture to Wagner's "Rienzi" and Richard Strauss' "Don Juan" played much better than on this occasion. Mr. Iturbi lacks a certain cohesiveness in his conducting and there is also wanting the definition that would make his work more compelling. Yet one cannot escape the warmth of his personality or the sincerity of his musical approach to his task. He was more at home in Rimsky-Korsakoff's Spanish Caprice, even though it catches little of the real Iberian flavor.

* * *

The novelty of the evening was the work of Daniele Amfitheatrof, whose "American Panorama" was heard for the first time on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Amfitheatrof was born in Leningrad 39 years ago, and is now connected with a motion picture studio. Strange as it may seem, his "American Panorama" was composed before he had arrived in this country. It would be interesting to know if he would compose such a number in the same manner, now that he has spent several years here. The work is modern in style and workmanship, but no matter in what language or medium one speaks, even a bird's-eye view of America should include more than the sound of shrieking train wheels, snatches of "Old Black Joe" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the roar of a Kansas cyclone. The applause lasted long enough for the composer to take two bows.

The remainder of the evening belonged to Mr. Crooks, who earned the ovations he received by doing some excellent singing. "Ah, Moon of My Delight" from Lehmann's "In a Persian Garden," started the clamor, which brought "The Dream" from Massenet's "Manon," "Spanish Serenade" by Carnevali, Schubert's Serenade, and other favorites. Elinor Remick Warren was accompanist in the extras.

* * *

The second concert (July 12) brought Vladimir Bakaleinikoff as conductor and Mischa Elman as soloist. The first-night flurry having subsided, the orchestra settled down to some excellent playing under Bakaleinikoff's leadership. He was also heard as composer. His Three Oriental Dances, which aroused fervent applause, are more Russian than Oriental, but they are well constructed and decidedly effective.

Glazounoff's Festival Overture preceded Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto. The evening was perfect for violin music and Elman was in fine fettle. Phrases were beautifully rounded and dynamics well adjusted. Exquisite also, were the Air on the G String by Bach and Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso by Saint-Saens. There were encores galore, with Max Rabinowish as accompanist.

The third concert, on the following night, introduced John Barbirolli, conductor of the New York Philharmonic, to West Coast audiences. In recent seasons, interest in symphony programs has lagged behind that manifested on "solo" or feature nights. In an effort to recapture some of the spirit that pervaded the Bowl in earlier years, the management has set aside on "symphony nights" 10,000 seats at 25 cents each. The audience on this occasion numbered a thousand more than for a similar night last year, and brought the gross increase over the first week of a year ago to 6,000.

It is seldom that a new conductor gets the "feel" of the Bowl in his first program, with the farthest listener seated a good quarter of a mile up the hillside. But Barbirolli seemed to have bridged the gap from the first note of Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture, which opened the program. His is a sensitive musicianship, well-schooled and of considerable inspiration. The striving for detail and finish, so apparent in the Berlioz, was further illustrated in Delius' delightful idyl, "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring," which was delicately delineated. Elgar's "Enigma" variations concluded the first half of the program, and although not always smoothly projected, brought the conductor an ovation. Brahms' Fourth Symphony emphasized the musical stature of the visiting conductor. The orchestra played beautifully and was called upon several times by Barbirolli to share the applause.

The present season gives every indication of being memorable in the history of the Bowl. Conductors and soloists have been chosen from among the most noted in the world. The Bowl itself has undergone some changes. The new dining room and tea garden, begun a year ago, are now completed and the new entrance fountain was dedicated in an elaborate ceremony on July 8. Built through the co-operation of Federal Works Administration at a cost of $125,000, it is a series of reinforced concrete retaining walls, faced with silver-gray granite. At the front is mounted a kneeling figure 15 feet high, symbolizing Music. On either side are smaller figures 10 feet high, one representing Dance and the other Drama. The monument is the work of George Stanley.

West of the Mississippi

By Dorothy Adlow

Colorado Springs, Colo.

For the fifth successive year the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center is presenting its annual exhibition of paintings by artists west of the Mississippi. This division of American painters is as reasonable as any used to set limits on an exhibition. Artists throughout the country seem to possess a common impulse today, to depict and express the daily life with which they are familiar, and the environment which they know best. For one familiar with much that is good and bad in pictorial art east of the Mississippi, this exhibition in Colorado Springs has many refreshing moments.

A growing interest is revealed in techniques and technical experiment. Much, of course, comes from Paris. The buoyancy of style, the vividness of idiom, the fearless attack have been inspired by French sources. Our western limners see their mountains with greater understanding and imagination, perceive the verdure and blossom of their vegetation with sharper vision, express the ways and foibles of man with keener characterization, for having known Delacroix, Courbet, Degas, Daumier, Cézanne, Pissaro, Ségonzac. The exhibition does not encompass, however, the more esoteric phases of American art west of the Mississippi, the abstract and surrealistic and transcendental performance.

* * *

Experiment with pigment, with glazes and new mixtures, is common in America. It is a natural counterpart of the entire experimental approach of modern art, and it also indicates curiosity and adventuresomeness in our painters. Some of the processes have been applied to mural painting, and we feel that several of these exhibits are remnants or practice pieces for themes destined to cover the generous dimensions of a wall. The subject matter is often of a narrative nature that would imply continuation and enlargement. The western Americans are ever aware of the terrain, either for its sheer expansiveness or for its eventful topography. They seem to enjoy dramatizing nature in storm and flood, pointing it up with rigorous accents and violent contrasts. In comparison with the robust imagery of its neighbors, "Spring Fantasy" by Millard Sheets seems pallid. The elements rouse the imaginations of F. Drexel Smith, Otis Dozier, John O'Neil to spirited and expressive utterance. Peter Hurd's "Landscape near San Patricio" is a contrast in restraint and decorative emphasis; and Arnold Blanche's "Colorado" is a tenuous evocation in ethereal reds.

American painters are showing more and more a proclivity towards stylization. The tendency may be explained in a number of ways. It was first encouraged by abstract efforts of modern artists who kept reducing images to neat, concise, geometrical patterns. It was a trim answer to roughshod methods encouraged by the Impressionists. Artists of northern racial origin are known to prefer formalization, and there are many Americans who spring from such stock. In this exhibition there are contributions from Howard Cook, Laurence B. Field and Alexander Hogue, all of whom arrange their material in neat parcels of design Stylization defines Frank Mechau's "Sheriff," characterized in scalloped outlines.

Americans may love their countryside very much, but it seems that they never care to wander too far away from human subject matter. The Binghams and Johnsons were good story-tellers and they have a great many descendants who are fascinated with the ways and characteristics of their fellow countrymen. Barse Miller's "Striker's Card Party," John Steuart Curry's "Parade to War," David Fredenthal's "The Prodigal Son" all imply more than meets the eye. But these painters are more involved in method and in painterly problems than were their forebears, who used the brush for purely descriptive purposes.

* * *

We have our exponents of the *neue sachlichkeit*, our own hard, objective realists, who paint with preciseness and with passion. They portray our steel mills, dwellings and means of transport. Outstanding is "Track to the Smelter," by Lew Davis, a patient bit of documentation. Henriette Wyeth's "Marie" is another portrayal in which the artist's brush has painted faithfully what her eyes have seen.

Other pictures in this exhibition which are of interest for one reason or another are Thomas Benton's "Lost Penny," a still-life; Emil Bistram's "Winter in Taos"; Manuel Bromberg's "Toothbrusher"; Vina Cames' "West Laramie"; Edward Chavez's "Night Herd"; Russell Cowles' "The Housatonic"; Vance Kirkland's "The Environment of Ground Squirrels"; Ward Lockwood's "Taos Today"; Frederick Shane's "Sunday at the Balancing Rock"; Everett Spruce's "Waterfall, Llano River"; "Last of the Wild Horses," by Frank Mechau. Grant Wood's "Arnold Comes of Age," placed in a prominent position, is one of the less interesting paintings. Its hardened realism and mechanical color seem to deny those richer elements that are the heritage of the modern artist.

Eire's Theatrical Isolation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The recently imposed restrictions on travel between Great Britain and Ireland—not only Eire but all Ireland—will have the effect of completely isolating this country as far as the theater is concerned

Dublin is fortunate in having the two Gate Theater companies and the Abbey company, but they do not wholly solve the problem for the rest of Ireland. Even with an Abbey company and one of the Gate companies touring, the best they can do is three visits a year of lengths varying according to the population of the towns. The intervals must remain blank unless other producers form touring companies.

A few years ago, there were several such producers in Dublin and they frequently gave performances at the Abbey and Gate theaters. Unfortunately, the directors of these two playhouses decided against letting their houses for such performances, whether for a week or a single Sunday. This threw the producers back on the Peacock, which, however, on account of its small auditorium, seating 102, is not an economically sound proposition for professional players. Certain of these producers are still available, but they are faced with the double difficulty of obtaining actors and plays for touring purposes.

There are plenty of players in Dublin of professional standard, but their services are available for Dublin only. In order to go on tour, the majority would have to relinquish their daytime occupations and this they would be unwilling to do for a career which entails too much risk financially. Also, touring is uneconomic before October or after April, as provincial people cannot be induced to spend an evening indoors while it is possible to take country walks or engage in outdoor games. That would mean for professional actors a vacation of at least four months each year and salaries are not of such a character that such long leisure could be insured against.

'Peer Gynt' in Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

Four performances of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" were given in natural bushland surroundings on the steep hillside overlooking Sydney Harbor from Vaucluse Heights, the home of Miss Beryl Bryant of Bryant's Playhouse.

From seats arranged on the lawn, the audience faced a wooded upland. On the extreme left foreground tall palms stood over Aase's hut. Under the brow of the hill, banana clumps, a slender young magnolia tree, and lemons filled the background behind the hut. Feathery undergrowth beneath the giant gums served to screen the actors off stage. Dominating the picture on the extreme right stood a knotted and twisted old Moreton Bay Figtree, its roots clutching a huge boulder

Peer Gynt (Norman Maxwell) a sturdy youth of twenty, came down the hillside track, followed by his mother, Aase (Dorothy Hemingway), and off we were to accompany this "out-and-out talemaker and yarn-spinner" in his escapades.

After sundown, the scenes were floodlighted through appropriate color discs. Solveig's plaintive lament (in blue floodlight) veered captivatingly just off and on the pitch like the note of a bush-bird Feathery undergrowth beneath the giant gums served to screen the actors off stage. Dominating the picture on the extreme right stood a knotted and twisted old Moreton Bay Figtree, its roots clutching a huge boulder

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After sundown, the scenes were floodlighted through appropriate color discs. Solveig's plaintive lament (in blue floodlight) veered captivatingly just off and on the pitch like the note of a bush-bird The scenes were shifted by floodlighting different aspects of the landscape. Recordings of Grieg's incidental music accompanied the performance.

A New Theater In London

By Harold Hobson

London

Rarely can any play have come more opportunely upon its hour than "Thunder Rock," by Robert Ardrey, with which a new venture, the Neighborhood Theater, has opened its doors in Kensington. This is an astonishing thing, for by all the processes of logic—processes, by the way, as we shall see later, with which the author is not wholly at home—the piece ought to be hopelessly outdated. For events today rush with such a headlong speed that anything less recent than the morning's radio news bulletin seems one with yesterday's seven thousand years; and "Thunder Rock" was written in 1936. Its action is not only set in the middle of the continent of North America, which, to us here, expecting invasion at any moment, seems idyllically remote from the turmoil of Europe, but takes place on a small rock in the middle of a lake in the middle of America: and, to increase the sense of apparent remoteness, almost to the extreme limit, this action, chiefly, never takes place at all, since it happens only in the thought of a newspaper correspondent who is well on the way to becoming a novelist.

* * *

This fantasy sets up a tension of extraordinary dramatic force, and the resolution of this tension heartened a very large audience as completely as one of the best and most fighting speeches of the Prime Minister. Charleston, the lighthouse keeper on Thunder Rock, where a wreck, with the loss of all hands, had occurred 90 years before, is a young American journalist who has lost faith in life and the universe as a result of the events of the last decade, and has sought refuge from the world in this place of isolation. He is reproached by his friend Streeter (Robert Sansom) for his lack of faith: Streeter himself, equally disillusioned, is determined to get into, not out of, the tumult of the world's chaos, and is on the point of joining the Chinese air force. Charleston resists all urges: the impregnability of his pessimism is not to be broken. He will read no newspapers, listen to no radio bulletins. He can find a semblance of peace only in the pretense that he has surrounded himself with a barrier of silence. He cannot attain to ignorance of the world, but he does his best to ignore it. The great merit of this part of the play is that it really establishes Charleston as a man who cares profoundly for the things he talks about.

* * *

The second act repeats a technical experiment which J. B. Priestley attempted at the end of his play, "Dangerous Corner." Roughly 10 minutes of that piece were a repetition with very slight differences of an incident that had already been presented in an earlier act. Anthony Armstrong, in "Ten Minute Alibi," emulated Mr. Priestley's accomplishment, and so does Mr. Ardrey in "Thunder Rock." He peoples his stage with half a dozen characters, living only in the imagination of Charleston, who had gone down in the wreck: and then, when Charleston realizes that he has interpreted their characters wrongly, the scene is repeated, so that justice may be done. Charleston finds them all honest, sincere people, yearning for progress and improvement. The feminist longs for the rights of women, the doctor for the success of his experiments, and the poor emigrant for the education of his children. Every one of them has lost heart, and is convinced that his cause can never triumph. It is Charleston's difficult task to prove to them that their pessimism is unfounded, because by today all those things of which they despaired have been accomplished. And it is then that he recognizes the corollary to his own situation, and hope is renewed in his heart.

Mr. Michael Redgrave makes of this return of confidence in the world's future an exciting and magnificent thing, to which the audience tremendously responds. So great is the dramatic power of this part of the play that its lack of logic is easily overlooked. For it is a flaw in Mr. Ardrey's argument that even the accomplishment of his ships' passengers' desires has left the earth only in the state described in the first act of Charleston's distress, so that he proves progress only in the process of explaining that to him it does not mean anything. This defect robs the play of greatness, but it is a fine experience, nevertheless.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Vacation Camp as a Form of Summer Education

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

1. Camp Idlewild, on Lake Winnepesaukee. 2. Camp Junior, Elgin, Ill. 3. Camp Monomoy, East Brewster, Mass. 4. Camp Cotuit, West Barnstable, Mass. 5. Camp Moy-mo-da-yo, North Limington, Maine. 6. Sea Pines Camp, Brewster, Mass. 7. Camp Kohahna, Maple City, Mich.

The camp scenes depicted here are chosen as typical of those of good camps anywhere. We wish we had room to show far more than these seven and we offer these not to throw into prominence any one camp over any other but because they are good photographs and illustrate educational highlights. 1. Chatty times between campers and counselor are among the proofs of wholesome relationship. 2. There is satisfaction in learning some skill, and in testing oneself by a self-set goal of achievement. 3. Off on a hike, again with a counselor. Simple living and a chance for comradeship are camp opportunities. 4. Some camps specialize. This one provides sailing experience, and through it these girls gain in self-reliance and flexibility. 5. Love of beauty through living and growing amid beautiful surroundings is consciously developed. 6. Games encourage cooperation, sportsmanship, and develop skill. 7. It does something for a boy or girl to learn to swim.

Camp Is Jolly Fun but It's Also Important Experience

Educating the 'Whole Child' Is Recognized by the Schools as Essential. Character a Camp Goal

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The path through the woods—the scented pine and scrubby oak and tall locust woods—petered out in sandy track as we drew nearer camp; until, plunging through an opening in a bushy windbreak, we came full into the circle of cabins drowsing in the sun. From Cape Cod Bay a fresh breeze poured past us.

"They're still at lunch," someone said, and we pressed forward eagerly to the big roomy dining lodge. Sure enough, they were all there—campers big and campers small, just finishing luncheon and soon rollicking into a tuneful song of greeting.

Beyond lay the shore, in beautiful heaps of golden sand dunes, below which, stretching in a great crescent, lay the beach, lapped by little wavelets that edged the vast blue ocean reaching out and out to the sky.

Camp! It might be this one on the bay side of Cape Cod, where sea and sky meet beyond a stretch of bayberries, scrub oak, and rugged red pines. It might be many another, through a deep forest trail, where a council rock marks a clearing and a lovely birch-lined lake sparkles in the sunlight.

And Even Now Boys and Girls

Wherever it may be, it is likely to be beautiful; and even as I write this, boys and girls are having the rare educational experience that comes only from life in a well conducted vacation camp.

Children used to be sent to camp entirely for the outdoor life, jolly vacation, fun and frolic. Nowadays we realize that camp can be in addition a genuine educational experience. Perhaps we are learning better what education really is. Perhaps the camps, too, have awakened to the priceless educational opportunity that is theirs. Certainly if one were to write down a brief description of the educational goals one considers important, one would find that many of them are achieved effectually in the good vacation camp.

For example: the camp program is adapted to individual needs. Even a large camp sees to it that flexibility to this end remains. The child really does come first. Again, there is delightful and wholesome intimacy between child and adult, between camper and counselor, between young people and the camp head. Many a boy has his first older friend at camp. Many a girl learns to understand her mother better because of the friendships with older girls and women at camp. It is an easy relationship, constructive, based on right motives.

Democratic Living

Camp also provides actual experience in democratic living. Homes are often oligarchies, sometimes monarchies, occasionally anarchies; but good camps are likely to be deliberately democracies, where the intimate living of give-and-take brings out the individual and his relation to the group. Sharing is learned, too, and personal responsibility, taking turns, encouraging one another, contributing to the group—all democratic principles. Learning skills like swimming helps develop sportsmanship—another.

The youthful camper is away from home, is "on his own." His friends hitherto, unless he has gone away to boarding school, are the children of his school, his neighborhood. At camp he broadens his horizons, widens his geographical scope, has experiences of his own to bring home when he returns at the end of the season.

New Sense Of Values

Camps emphasize the pioneer outlook, the simple life, an appreciation of rugged natural living. This is an educational experience of great worth. The child of the city, of the well-to-do home, or even of an average American home, is likely to reconstruct his sense of values to an extent at camp. Purchased luxuries do not easily remain the primary goals. Fun that one can "make" oneself, natural good times, constructive hobbies, friendships, evenings around a campfire singing and telling stories—these things become more important.

Not the least among educational experiences at a good camp is the development of hobby and craft interests and skills. Pottery, weaving, woodcarving, modeling, trail blazing, nature study, puppetry, sailing—these, to mention a few—bring out individuality, discover latent talent, develop initiative and love of beauty, and often awaken a worthy interest that continues throughout life. Many a significant step ahead is taken in the craft shop, the hobby hut, the outdoor theater, or on a bird walk.

Perhaps the fundamental educational value of camp life lies in a fact that the campers themselves seldom recognize. This is the inseparableness of learning and living. The artificial, the purely academic situations in which some of his school learning must be carried forward, give place to actual situations in which the camper must act—learning by doing. Cooperation, sportsmanship, honest effort, persistence, clear thinking—all the qualities of character and the skills and abilities one really seeks to teach when one is teaching children in school or home—are practiced at camp in daily living, unhampered by artificial restraints. It is a marvelous chance, this opportunity the camp has with the boy or girl; and the good camps in this respect are doing real laboratory work in education.

For Every Child

"A camp experience for every child!"—this is a slogan passed from one to another these days. A summer at camp is said to achieve with the child what a year at school has achieved. No one can measure this with such accuracy, but the claim serves to illustrate a point. Camp is a valuable educational experience, so valuable to those whose families can afford it for their children, that educators are working now to make it an opportunity within the reach of less fortunate families. But there are still many parents who do not realize its educational worth. They think of it as simply a "pleasant vacation" for Johnny or Jean. It is this, most decidedly, but it is so much more than this that greater efforts to send more Johnnys and Jeans might well be made. The slogan, indeed, might well be amended to say: "The educational experience of camp for every child!"

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The Home Forum

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But yet I feel a certain reluctance. Just suppose it should turn out that I have in me no grain of pure reason? I feel that this is only too probable because, in my youth, I tried and was simply not able to learn to play bridge. The disgrace of it has overwhelmed me periodically ever since; that is to say, whenever I have remembered, which may have happened about once every ten years. But ten years can slip by in a trice and the milestones seem frequent.

* * *

When I left school, the one thing desirable was that I should play bridge. All the girls with whom I was thrown were playing the game; freely they admitted that they played bridge all the afternoon and dreamed of bridge all night. What comparatively few social invitations came to me were invitations to play bridge. And I had no sort of acquaintance with the game nor wished to have any.

At one critical stage in the proceedings, I conceded the point that I might take lessons. And so I did, of a solemn individual who labored with me as only a teacher could who was deeply resigned to his task. But I was immune. The outcome was much like that which had recently resulted from my school struggles over geometry. In that case, the real climax was reached one day when I went to the blackboard to "prove" a problem —"prove," I have always held, being an unfortunate word to bring to bear upon so inconclusive and nebulous a project. However, I did what I could and drew back with pride in order that my teacher might note my triumph. But she merely remarked, without a vestige of sympathy for my unawareness, that I had actually proved nothing. I still do not understand, and now of course I never shall. Anyhow, algebra was the only branch of mathematics with which I could begin to cope; in algebra, one learned how to do one example of each type, and then did the rest rhythmically and doggedly after the same formula. But, in geometry, one acted single-handed, so to speak, as in chess.

* * *

I can still recall those dour days when there were bridge-parties pending. The whole morning, which might have been devoted to a book or as agreeably to the piano, was overshadowed by the thought of the approaching ordeal. I knew well there was no escape. The whole family rose as one man to insist upon my doing my duty. I could not run away, as I had once when I was supposed to be singing a solo at a children's concert; besides, by this time, I was too grown-up for recourse to that simple method. No, the business had to be seen through.

When I arrived, there would be all those chattering girls, dressed in their silks and frills and laces, actually complacent at the spectacle of the bridge-tables; so I would take my place, silent and shuddering and ashamed, because I knew what they were thinking of my ineptness. I could not learn the game, chiefly, I suppose, for the reason that I could not make myself believe that it mattered in the least—to me. There was one girl who used to look over my shoulder and help me to play my hand more expertly. I still feel grateful to her. For she was just a shade more considerate than the others. When it came time for my release—when the tea was poured and the cakes and sandwiches passed—I would be so far sunk in misery that I could not relish them at all. In fact, I can think how sometimes I would spend the whole morning of a bridge day in tears; so that, when the moment came for my departure to the party, I was literally not presentable. That was the one way out; and not always could I manage the tears.

* * *

It is all a very long while ago, and I have even stopped having nightmares about my futile struggles with bridge. Just the slightest tremor will move up and down my spine when I see people playing and obviously enjoying themselves. One day lately I drove past a tea-house where a sign read: "Bridge-tables always set up and ready for parties," or some such wording as that. Just think of the cold calculation, the foregone conclusion!

But, all the while, there is of course solitaire which I play with the greatest satisfaction. On and on the game wanders, as I think things out, shuffling the cards aimlessly, endlessly; gazing into space while I wonder about many things and plan perhaps what the next essay will be about. The family thinks I waste too much time over solitaire, playing determinedly first one and then the others of the four games of which I am master. But the time is really not wasted. My hands are keeping pace with my thoughts and, in some inexplicable manner, even speeding them forward. Several of the most intellectual and clever women of my acquaintance play solitaire. Once on shipboard I watched the distinguished President of Barnard College, Miss Gildersleeve, placidly playing solitaire evening after evening at a little table in a corner of the lounge. That comforted me immensely and I am fond of referring to the memory whenever I am under reproach. How much more quiet and soothing than the exactions of bridge! Contract I hear of nowadays, and small conception have I of the intricacies which contract involves. When I met my defeat, there was just bridge—not auction, not contract, just bridge. My mind recoils at the thought of any form more complicated than bridge proper.

* * *

And so, perhaps, it is no wonder that I am apprehensive at the idea of learning to play chess. Considering my wretched failure with all games in the past, it seems hardly likely that I have in me the powers to cope with the sedate abstractions of chess. Hadn't I better leave it to long-sleeved Chinese philosophers, to true scholars, or to my friend who would like to share his delight with me?

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art Harvard University to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PEACHES AND MELON": *A Still-Life by Claude Monet*

THIS STILL-LIFE is an early work by the Impressionist, Claude Monet. In it he does not employ the looseness of design that characterizes his later works. Monet grew more and more to sacrifice outline to variations of light, but in this painting there is a balance between the interest in objective pattern and the interest in light. In the emphasis on light and its effects, we see what kind of vision the Impressionists explored.

Log Cabin History

THE CABIN, hut, or house of round or squared logs, the familiar log cabin of Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln—a common type of dwelling construction in Scandinavia, Russia, Switzerland, and parts of Germany for centuries past—was brought to the New World by the first Scandinavian immigrants in 1638 and, independently, by the Germans about 1710. Admirably adapted as this type was to American conditions, the log cabin did not commend itself to the English colonists; the Scotch-Irish who began coming over in large numbers after 1718 seem to have been the first English-speaking race to adopt it. From and through the Germans and Scotch-Irish it spread rapidly through the English colonies, and by the American Revolution had become the typical American frontier dwelling from Maine to Tennessee. . . . Public belief in the log cabin as the typical dwelling of the average English colonist from the beginning remains unchanged; even famous scholars cling to it and reiterate it in their books. . . . Indeed, to deny that log cabins or log dwelling houses existed in the early English settlements, or to maintain the fact that framed houses were built by the English without passing through a log-cabin stage, is to take issue with an American belief that is both deep-seated and tenacious.

The reasons for this emotional basis for the Log Cabin Myth are not far to seek. In the nineteenth century Americans began to marvel at their own progress, and to make a virtue of their early struggles with the wilderness. The log cabin as a symbol of democracy was dramatized in two famous presidential campaigns, those of 1840 and 1860. In literature, the popular "Log-Cabin to the White House" series firmly fixed the log cabin as the proper scenario for the birth of a great American; as early as 1840 Daniel Webster was apologizing for not having been born in one.—From "The Log Cabin Myth," by HAROLD R. SHURTLEFF. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.)

Individuell kristendom

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

GUD SER HELA Sin skapelse från ståndpunkten av Sin allt omfattande och opartiska kärlek. Detta faktum är grundvalen för kristet broderskap och är det ideal, mot vilket mänskligheten instinktivt strävar. Ju klarare det andliga varats fundamentala enhet urskiljes och ju fastare den individuellt hävdas, desto snabbare komma människorna att förverkliga frid på jorden.

Detta förverkligande synes måhända i dessa dagar avlägset, ty så pockande är den lystnad, det missförstånd och den ävlan, som härskar till följd av människornas allmänna okunnighet om de oändliga andliga resurserna. Ehuru civilisationens framsteg otvivelaktigt bevisa, att alla slag av begränsning giva vika för tankens upplysning, måste människorna alltjämt omsorgsfullt se till, att icke felaktiga teorier om dödlighet och synd få behärska deras tänkande. Mary Baker Eddy skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 329): "Om människorna förstode, att deras verkliga andliga källa är idel sällhet, skulle de sträva efter att återgå till det andliga och hava frid; men ju djupare den villfarelse är, i vilken det dödliga sinnet dykt ned, dess intensivare är motståndet mot andligheten, tills villfarelsen viker för Sanningen."

Kristus Jesus höll fast vid sin sanna andliga individualitet och krävde sin rättmätiga frihet från materiella begränsningar. Han sade till Pilatus (Joh. 18:37): "Därtill är jag född, och därtill har jag kommit i världen, att jag skall vittna för sanningen." I den mån mänskligheten omfattat det andliga barnaskapets ideal, den evige Kristus, har renhet och befrielse kommit in i det mänskliga livet. Mästarens ord och gärningar bevisade hans förståelse av Sanningen. Kristen Vetenskap lär att Jesus verkade i enlighet med andlig lag, och denna Vetenskap giver dem som med förståelse studera den förmågan att i någon mån följa Nasaréens exempel.

Ehuru Sanningen och det goda alltid äro tillgängliga, måste varje individuell människa för sig själv bevisa Andens, Guds, allnärvaro. Eftersom människornas självsvåld och materialistiska tänkande förefaller att vara mycket utbrett, kan måhända den som håller sig till Gud, det goda, i överväldigande mått känna sig utsatt för motstånd från det onda, om han icke lärt sig förstå, att det onda är i högsta grad overkligt. Och detta är vad Kristen Vetenskap lär, ty emedan Gud är Allt, måste det onda vara intet och ej ha något påtagligt stöd utom från de erkänt opålitliga fysiska sinnena. I forna dagar hindrades människorna från att segla runt jorden av den allmänna tron att jorden var platt. När detta blivit vederlagt, voro de ej längre tillbakahållna av denna felaktiga föreställning, om ock millioner människor för en tid fortforo att tro på den. Materiella och begränsande föreställningar kunna icke, även om de äro allmänt antagna, ha någon auktoritet för den som, då han vet att Gud är Allt, icke sätter tro till det ondas krav på att äga plats och makt.

Att såsom individ giva uttryck åt kristendomen är sålunda ett privilegium för envar, men kristendomen lär icke något, som skulle kunna komma oss att visa förakt för andra. Tvärt om innebär sann kristendom den största ödmjukhet och älsklighet. En ung man, som blivit anställd på ett kontor, där en av tjänstemännen var allmänt fruktad och illa omtyckt, fick tydligt se bevis på, hur en kristlig vetenskaplig inställning åstadkommer bättre förhållanden människor emellan. Den unge mannen beslöt att förkasta detta sätt att se på sin överordnade, därför att det icke kom från Gud och att vid alla tillfällen komma ihåg, att "Kärlek har mänskan kär" (*Christian Science Hymnal*, N:r 232). Snart uppstod mellan dessa två en vänskap, som fick vittgående, goda följder, och sedermera fick den unge mannen tillfälle att skingra några av de fördomar man hyst mot hans vän. Häri låg i sanning ett bevis på en praktisk tillämpning av Kristen Vetenskap.

När Petrus frågade Mästaren angående en annans uppgift, sade Jesus (Joh. 21:22): "Vad kommer det dig vid? Följ du mig." Felaktiga föreställningar om människan äro icke sanna, endast för att andra tyckas hysa dem. Intet är sant, som icke har sin auktoritet från den gudomliga Kärleken. Att vara okunnig om Guds överhöghet är att vara mottaglig för inflytelser från materialismen, inflytelser, som söka verka besmittande, emedan mänskligheten som ett helt icke lärt att skydda sig mot dem genom att förstå deras maktlöshet. Men att känna Gud, att älska Honom och att förstå Hans närhet är att bliva underdanig den enda verkliga makten, den enda verkliga närvaron och det enda verkliga inflytandet.

Christian Scientisternas framgång i helande av alla slag av sjukdom och synd genom förlitandet på varats sanning bevisar till fullo, att den individuelle kristne är berättigad att förvänta frälsning, även inför det som till synes är ett stort motstånd. För att åskådliggöra hur nödvändigt det är att förkristliga tanken, förklarar Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health*, sid. 155): "Den maktprocent som stöder denna Vetenskap måste vida överstiga den allmänna föreställningens makt för att kunna hela ett enda fall av sjukdom." Den sanne kristne erkänner Guds allmakt och omhuldar de egenskaper, som vittna om Honom. Icke enbart betyganden, men andligt tänkande är den kristnes försvar mot det onda och medlet till hans framåtskridande. Paulus säger (Gal. 5:22, 23): "Andens frukt åter är kärlek, glädje, frid, tålamod, mildhet, godhet, trofasthet, saktmod, återhållsamhet. Mot sådant är icke lagen."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Vera Brittain Visits Northampton

I HAD MET Mary Ellen Chase in London at a Macmillan luncheon given by Harold Latham at Brown's Hotel. When I saw her again, very briefly, in his New York office, she invited me, with typical American generosity, to spend the five free days of Thanksgiving at her house in Northampton, Massachusetts.

Only those who realise the number of letters and telephone calls which beset a travelling author-lecturer can estimate the degree of hospitality contained in an invitation from someone who is herself afflicted with a similar avalanche of daily business. I had not passed twenty-four hours at the house on Smith College Campus which she shared with her English friend Eleanor Duckett, Professor of Latin Language and Literature and author of *The Gateway to the Middle Ages*, before I recognised in Mary Ellen Chase a first-class hostess and a born *raconteuse*. . . .

Seldom indeed had I lived in an atmosphere of such peace and beauty. Externally the house appeared neat and compact; but its many connecting rooms were designed with the elegant spaciousness of America's well-planned homes. The front windows faced a quiet road running across the Campus, but the back looked over a beautiful sloping beech-wood, now leafless, to the silver surface of a flooded creek appropriately known as Paradise Pond. . . .

Throughout the house, cream walls and pale fawn carpets made a perfect background for elegant china, coloured glass, and the framed pages of richly illustrated Latin parchments. Above the practical desk in Miss Chase's study hung a picture of the old Maine sailing ship *Don Justo*. Here the linen curtains, specially woven in England, combined fresh, vivid shades of crimson, orange, primrose, and green. In the living room, where vases of talisman roses and a bowl of narcissus stood on little polished tables, the darker, bolder stripes mingled purple, magenta, and blue.

"Everything," I reported to G., "was spotless and the best of its kind . . . and nothing was ever out of order. The cooking was irreproachable, the service efficient and immaculate. . . ."

It was inevitable that the perfect working conditions provided by this little oasis of beauty and quiet should fill me with fleeting but acute regret for the crowded pandemonium of my own existence.

Should I ever have time for the thought and study which give to the writings of Mary Ellen Chase their serenity and wisdom? I could not help comparing the orderly elegance of her home and its enchanting treasures of books, pictures, and china, with my large, noisy, ramshackle Chelsea household, where in every room except my own little fifth-floor study overlooking the Thames, my husband strews his documents as irrepressibly as the children scatter their toys, and small family problems are brought to me for solution however deeply involved I may be in a piece of work.—From "Thrice a Stranger," by VERA BRITTAIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Pasture Song

Not to the community sing in the village school,
But to the wild pasture I go tonight to hear
The hymns of the old pines while a south wind
Pushes the rain clouds in one huge mass
In the west. I love these pasture spirituals,
Songs of the mourning dove and plover,
And the field sparrow. These great choralists
Sing of the upland pasture, and cows and sheep,
And of the parched grass the drought has brought.
Their only accompaniment is the humming tune
Of the old. Minutes lead into hours, and the rain clouds
Build one on another until the first drops
Of a summer rain quench the thirst of grass
And the great mullein against the hill.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Individual Christianity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD SEES His entire creation from the standpoint of His all-embracing and impartial love. This fact is the basis of Christian brotherhood, and the ideal toward which humanity instinctively strives. The more clearly the fundamental unity of spiritual being is seen, and the more firmly it is individually upheld, the quicker will be mankind's realization of peace on earth.

This realization may seem remote today, so clamorous are the greed, misunderstanding, and rivalry which hold sway because of mankind's general ignorance of infinite spiritual resources. Although the progress of civilization proves beyond question that all kinds of limitation give way before enlightenment of thought, men must still exercise care lest false theories of mortality and sin control their thinking. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 329), "If men understood their real spiritual source to be all blessedness, they would struggle for recourse to the spiritual and be at peace; but the deeper the error into which mortal mind is plunged, the more intense the opposition to spirituality, till error yields to Truth."

Christ Jesus held fast to his true spiritual individuality and claimed his rightful exemption from material limitations. He said to Pilate (John 18:37), "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." In proportion as humanity has accepted the ideal of spiritual sonship, the eternal Christ, have purification and liberation come into human experience. The Master's words and works proved his understanding of Truth. Christian Science teaches that Jesus acted in accordance with spiritual law, and enables those who study it understandingly to follow, in some degree, the example of the Nazarene.

Although Truth and good are always available, each individual has to prove for himself the omnipresence of Spirit, God. Inasmuch as self-indulgence and materialistic thinking on the part of men appear to be very great, one taking his stand for God, good, might feel overwhelmingly opposed by evil unless he had learned that evil is utterly unreal. And this is what Christian Science teaches, for, since God is All, evil must be nothing and has no evident support but that of the admittedly unreliable physical senses. In olden days men were prevented from circumnavigating the globe because of the general belief that the earth was flat. When this was disproved, they were no longer restrained by this false belief, although millions continued to believe it for a while. Material and limiting beliefs, even though entertained generally, can have no authority over the one who, knowing that God is All, disbelieves evil's claims to place and power.

To manifest Christianity as an individual is the privilege, then, of each one, but Christianity teaches nothing that would make one scornful of others. On the contrary, true Christianity involves the utmost humility and winsomeness. A young man was clearly shown how a Christianly scientific attitude makes for better human relationships when he was employed in an office where one of the officials was generally feared and disliked. The young man determined to reject this view of his superior on the ground that it was not of God, and to remember at all times that "man is the loved of Love" (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 232). Soon a friendship developed betweeen the two which had far-reaching consequences for good, and the young man later on had opportunity to dispel some of the prejudices entertained against his friend. Here indeed was proof of the practicality of Christian Science.

When Peter questioned the Master about another's work, Jesus said (John 21:22), "What is that to thee? follow thou me." False beliefs about man are not true simply because others seem to entertain them. Nothing is true that does not have its authority from divine Love. To be ignorant of God's supremacy is to be susceptible to the influences of materialism, influences which claim to act contagiously because humanity as a whole has not learned how to protect itself against them by knowing their powerlessness. But to know God, to love Him, and to understand His nearness is to become obedient to the one real power, presence, and influence.

The success of Christian Scientists in healing all kinds of sickness and sin, through their reliance upon the truth of being, fully proves that the individual Christian is warranted in expecting salvation even in the face of what seems to be great opposition. By way of illustrating the necessity for Christianization of thought, Mrs. Eddy declares (Science and Health, p. 155), "The percentage of power on the side of this Science must mightily outweigh the power of popular belief in order to heal a single case of disease." The true Christian acknowledges God's almightiness, and cherishes those qualities which bear witness to Him. Not mere assertiveness, but spiritual thinking, is the Christian's defense against evil, and the means of his progress. As Paul said (Galatians 5:22, 23), "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Madonna in Miniature

Down the bright-bannered street
The Japanese mother walks
In a purple kimono,
A baby strapped on her back.
Beside her,
Her small daughter trudges—
Bearing
On her own scarlet-flowing back
A slant-eyed doll.

M. M. M.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1940

Legion Plans For 'Colossal' Event in Boston

Convention in September promises to be biggest the national organization has ever held.

By Robert R. Mullen
By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You have to use Hollywood words, like "colossal "and "gigantic," to describe the "prodigious preparations" now being made for the twenty-second annual American Legion Convention, scheduled for Boston next Sept. 22 to 26.

Imagine what it means. On the basis of previous convention attendance figures, local officials expect no less than 300,000 Legionnaires, their wives, and families to jam the Hub during the convention's five days.

Thus, overnight, Boston's population will expand one-third. Already, the City's 10,000 hotel rooms have been bespoken, and—as some hint of the work involved—a committee of several hundred men, headed by Julius Hallet, has surveyed every available room in a 20-mile radius of Boston, from Scituate to Wellesley to Lynn. In addition, arrangements have been made for bringing steamships to Boston so Legionnaires can sleep in the cabins; every spare Pullman in the East will be parked at North and South Stations to take care of the overflew.

Magnitude of Task

Just consider the magnitude of finding busses and cars with which to show 300,000 persons the route over which Paul Revere rode, to take them past Bunker Hill, and to Old North Church, to say nothing of the hundreds of other places of historical interest which doubtless played a part in attracting the Legion to Boston. This problem falls to State Public Utilities Commissioner Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington.

It is not merely a local problem, this question of transportation; for railroad, airplane, and steamship officials have the Boston convention of the American Legion marked down on their books as the largest movement of people to a specific destination to be found in all the Nation in 1940.

With this glimpse of the magnitude of the convention, it will be understood why at this moment, eight weeks before the convention, there are 3,000 local Legionnaires serving on some 200 committees and engaged in one capacity or another in arranging for the big meeting.

Chief of this effort is Glenwood J. Sherrard, President of the National Convention Corporation, and also General Manager of the Parker House and two other Boston hotels.

Busy Staff at Work

Serving under Mr. Sherrard and devoting his full time to the many demands of the preconvention period, is Charles B. Mahoney of Melrose, Executive Secretary of the Convention Corporation. He is assisted by a staff occupying offices at 8 Beacon Street. Heading the publicity effort—a considerable task in itself—is H. Lyman Armes, widely known advertising man.

A visit to the convention offices discloses a place in the full bustle of activity. Mimeograph girls are sending out envelopes filled with news about the convention; others are opening letters containing room reservations; others are on the telephone arranging for private banquet halls for the 200 or more little reunions of one group or another which will take place during the Convention.

The general scheme of the convention is something of a paradox. In the first place, it is a giant effort to get a vast mass of people concentrated in one city. But, in the second place, it is still a vaster effort to keep these people from all getting together in any one time in any one place.

It would be chaotic, for example, to let 300,000 persons try and crowd into any one meeting or event.

Competing Entertainment

The Entertainment Committee, under Deputy Sheriff William J. McMorrow, must schedule enough events so that at least five or six will be simultaneously vying for the interest of Legionnaires or their families every waking minute of the five days—and, frankly, there are few sleeping moments when Legionnaires get together.

This year, however, as Mr. Sherrard points out, the world situation is decidedly conducive to the most sober considerations of Legion policy. This 1940 convention will represent the largest single gathering of the Nation's former fighting men; men whose military experience will doubtless add weight to their views on national policy.

The serious business of the convention is done by about 3,000 elected delegates, alternates, and officers representing the 58 departments of the Legion, each department being a State or other part of the Nation, like Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, etc. This group will meet at the Arena for public sessions and at Symphony Hall for private sessions.

The Statler will serve as general social headquarters, while the National American Legion business headquarters will be in Horticultural Hall. Activities of the various womens' auxiliaries will be centered at the Copley-Plaza.

There Will Be Fun

But there will be fun, too. On Monday, Sept. 23, Legionnaires and their friends will line both sides of the Charles Esplanade, possibly 250,000 persons will be able to crowd into that big area. Of this number, possibly 20,000 will be able to hear the full Boston Symphony playing in the new Hatch shell.

And all will be able to see the $50,000 fireworks show, a spectacular display of pyrotechnics which, according to Mr. Armes, again requires Hollywood terms for description.

Giant American flags and great fireworks shields of the Legion will burst from barges in the center of the Charles and in the grand climax more than 700 great bombs will be exploded.

The next morning, Tuesday, the great parade will begin. At 9 o'clock in the morning it will form along Beacon Street and march up past the State House, and plunge into a confetti-blizzard through School Street, Washington Street, Dock Square, Congress Street, Post Office Square, Milk, Federal, High, Summer, Washington, Streets, Temple Place, Tremont and Boylston Street to Park Square and Columbus Avenue. This route was chosen so that the largest possible number of persons can see the parade. Possibly 2,000,000 persons will cheer the 400 bands passing by. It is estimated that, passing at the rate of 5,000 persons an hour, the parade will last until past 9 o'clock Tuesday night.

All in all, we gather, it will be some parade . . . and some convention!

Legionnaires Get Ready for the Big Show

Fay; By a Staff Photographer

Preparing for Convention in September

Upper—Some members of the National Convention Corporation of the American Legion. Front row, left to right: Thomas A. Quinn, Massachusetts Department Commander; Glenwood J. Sherrard, President; Harold P. Redden, Executive Vice-President. Back row: Charles J. McCarthy, Treasurer; John H. Walsh, Vice-President; Hugh H. Hickey, Vice-President; Charles B. Mahoney, Executive Secretary. Lower—Mrs. Mollie E. Grady, of Dorchester, Secretary of the Ex-Service Women's National Convention Committee, Miss Esther Forsythe of Hyde Park, and Miss Florence Coughlin of Wollaston.

Miss Audrey Rohrman
Of Winthrop prepares to put some of the Legion's publicity efforts into the mail.

Even Janitor Recognizes Work of Art, Author Says

The way Margaret Lee Runbeck feels about writing is that if a work of art were thrown into the wastebasket the janitor would immediately recognize its worth and send it off to the Atlantic Monthly.

Going out to Sharon, Mass., specifically to talk about her latest story, "Women With Pets," which will appear next week in the Saturday Evening Post, the writer found it was only a moment after "good afternoon" was exchanged until conversation about the specific story became stories in general.

There was the new garden to look at in front of the "house that stories built." Looking at it recalled what Ruskin said about writing. Only it wasn't about writing exactly, of course, it was really about painting. But when you are a writer, any subject, even ballet dancing, is really about writing, according to Miss Runbeck.

But the form and observation that Ruskin said painting must have are, Miss Runbeck thinks, indispensable qualities of greatness in writing. If a story has these it is a work of art and, as she puts it, practically indestructible. That is where the janitor came into the conversation.

Hard Work Responsible

Miss Runbeck's stories have been appearing in the national magazines with bewildering rapidity for a number of years now. In addition, she has found time to turn out two novels and numerous articles. You can only wonder how such production can be achieved and the quality of what is written maintained until you find that an old formula is being used—hard work.

Sitting on the edge of a porch that opens off her studio, you can look inside to the fireplace at the end of the room. It was piled the other day with a heap of typewritten sheets. Does an author ever throw anything away? Those crumpled sheets represent three complete versions of a story she has just shipped off to her agent.

"And every time the story was written it added just so much more knowledge to my conception of the characters involved." Two things make a writer, according to Miss Runbeck, hard work and a genuine interest in humanity. Given those two qualities and a desire to succeed the tyro cannot miss the mark, she believes.

Writers Must Write

So many people want to be writers but they don't want to write—and the writing comes first. How much? And how long? It depends. "I know that there are four years in my life that are difficult to account for until I remember that I was shut up in a room somewhere writing, writing," Miss Runbeck explains.

The public which reads the popular magazines today are eager for the best that they know. Various ideas and thoughts therefore have to be put in stories today in layers so that every individual may find something which fits his level of experience. "I have a great respect for the standards of current magazines—and I am convinced that the reason stories in the so-called literary publications do not appear in the popular magazines is because they are not good enough."

By "good enough" one discovers that Miss Runbeck's conception of that term has to do with universality—you must, she thinks, reach the heart of your reader as well as his mind. People read stories not merely to be entertained but in sreach of their other selves—the people they would like to be, and the people they are glad they are not like.

Talking with Miss Runbeck one could add one additional quality to the equipment that a writer needs to be a success—and she embodies it—an endless enthusiasm for the moment that is now!—J. R.

Miss Margaret Lee Runbeck
The Sharon, Mass., author whose stories appear in many popular magazines. Her formula for success is hard work and an abiding interest in people and events.

Candidates In N. H. Line Up For Primary

CONCORD, N. H., July 27 (AP)—New Hampshire's primary fights, scheduled to be settled Sept. 10, took definite shape today with the closing of the filing period last night.

The Republican Gubernatorial contest resolved itself into a two-way tussle between Dr. Robert O. Blood of Concord, President of the State Senate, and James B Farmer of Keene, former Executive Councillor, while Attorney F. Clyde Keefe, former Mayor of Dover and former State Liquor Commissioner, was unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy (R) declined to seek re-election.

U. S. Representative A. B. Jenks faced the opposition of State Representative Chester Merrow of Ossipee for the Republican Congressional nomination in the First District, while former Congressman Alphonse Roy was the lone Democratic candidate for the post in that district.

In the Second District, incumbent Foster Stearns had three opponents on the Republican side, Rita Collier of Lisbon, John D. Warren of Nashua and Charles F. Thompson of Concord, all of whom entered the race within the last five minutes of the filing period. There was no Democratic entry, but the State Committee has until July 29 to file a candidate.

N. E. Forty Plus Officers Elected

At the annual meeting of Forty Plus of New England held at the Hotel Lenox yesterday, officers were elected for the ensuing year.

They were: President, James I. Finnie; Vice-President, Dana P. Burbank; Secretary, Powell Clayton; Members of the Executive Committee, Burt R. Gage, Peter P. McGrath, and Robert W. MacMillan.

Forty Plus was established in Boston two years ago to combat by every possible means the prejudice and unfair attitude which existed toward men seeking or holding executive positions who had passed the "forty mark." The idea spread rapidly and Forty Plus chapters throughout the country are said to have been highly successful in dispelling the belief that men beyond forty have passed their usefulness.

City Payroll Is Under Fire In Cambridge

Increase in municipal workers is cited as economy drive gets under way.

Renewing its demand for "unpadding the payroll" as an economy measure to reduce the tax rate, the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association, in a bulletin in the hands of subscribers today, published figures showing that the number of permanent employees on city payrolls increased 20 per cent between 1936 and 1939, and the roster of temporary employees expanded 500 per cent.

A record total of 1,354 persons was listed on the payroll as temporary employees in 1939, according to the figures which have never been thus compiled before. This total contrasts with 272 temporary workers in 1936.

Whereas there were only 1,532 permanent employees in 1936, there are today 1,828 salaried workers on the payroll.

$42.50 Tax Rate Slated

Meanwhile, it was reliably reported in Cambridge circles the tax rate will be set at about $42.50, following receipt by the Board of Assessors of a communication from State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long. Reversing an earlier ruling, Mr. Long recommended that the assesors not include an item of $343,000, equivalent to last year's expenditures for preliminary and supplementary appropriations, in figuring the tax rate.

Mr. Long had previously declared the sum should be included, although this year's comparable allowances were otherwise provided for. Because Mayor John W. Lyons' 1940 budget was invalidated by court action, the Assessors have been instructed to use 1939 budgetary totals in fixing their 1940 tax rate.

Under Mr. Long's first ruling on this matter, it appeared the tax rate would be approximately $44.50. His reversal followed intervention by the Taxpayers' Association with an announcement they would go to court if necessary to make sure the unnecessary sum was not included in the tax levy.

Contest Expected

Cambridge circles today expected the surprise election of Daniel F. O'Brien, undertaker, as principal assessor by the City Council last night to be contested anew in next week's special meeting of the body. Councilor Edward H. Donovan filed a motion with the City Clerk for reconsideration of the question. This raised a nice legal point, for although the Council can reconsider an appointment it has approved, the question of whether it can reconsider its election of an official has never been decided.

The Taxpayers' Association bulletin urged that the payroll be unpadded by a strict no-hiring policy, not by wholesale firing. Excessive patronage, it pointed out, has "raised havoc with the tax rate and endangered the security of city employees."

New Lighthouse For Buzzards Bay

With a base that will be sunk 33 feet below mean low water, a new lighthouse—first in the first-class type of lighthouses to be erected on the Atlantic seaboard in more than a quarter century—is to be built on the 21-foot shoal known as Cleveland East Ledge, in Buzzards Bay.

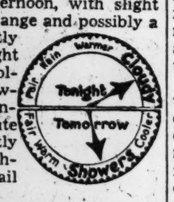
Low bidder was the J. F. Fitzgerald Construction Company of Boston which offered to build the lighthouse for $198,851, exclusive of furnishings and navigation lights and fog signals, according to Coast Guard officials.

Cleveland Ledge Light Station will be equipped with a high intensity light, fog signal and radio beacon to serve shipping using the Hog Island channel to and from the Cape Cod Canal. It will be about seven miles from the State Pier at Buzzards Bay. The first two stories will be living quarters for the three keepers, and above will rise the cylindrical shaft 50 feet.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Broken clouds this afternoon, with slight temperature change and possibly a shower. Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, followed by showers Sunday. Gentle to moderate winds, mostly north to northwest will prevail tonight.



Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine: Showers and cooler today; generally fair with moderate temperature tomorrow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers and cooler today; mostly cloudy and cooler tomorrow; showers tomorrow morning.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west, shifting to northwest or north winds and overcast to broken clouds with showers today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	82	95	New Orleans	80	94
Chicago	71	89	New York	78	98
Denver	56	77	Norfolk	83	99
Kansas City	78	99	Philadelphia	77	98
Los Angeles	62	80	St. Louis	77	99
Miami	79	94	San Francisco	58	68
Minneapolis	64	79	Washington	80	100

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 27.
B—Maximum, July 26.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:52 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 6:17 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 7.9 feet.
Sunday, 6:42 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.8 feet.
Monday, 7:12 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 7.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:40 p. m., E. D. S. T., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:39 p. m., E. D. S. T., Sunday.

Bay State Day Observed at Fair

Today was Massachusetts Day at the New York World's Fair, and a full day of special events was scheduled for a group of visiting Bay Staters and their friends. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Saltonstall, accompanied by the Governor's secretary, Daniel J. Lynch, left by airplane this morning, in time to attend a luncheon at Perylon Hall, where the party were guests of Fair officials.

During the afternoon Governor Saltonstall made a brief talk at the Court of States.

The Bay State delegation includes members of the Massachusetts World's Fair Commission, headed by State Senator Angier L. Goodwin, Chairman; the Men's Advisory Committee of the World's Fair Corporation, headed by Charles Francis Adams, Former United States Secretary of the Navy; and the Women's Advisory Committee of the Corporation, led by Mrs. John H. Kimball.

Railroad companies offered special week-end rates for persons going to New York, and a number of local people visited the Fair today.

Liner Mormacmail Arrives at Boston

Launched Jan. 11 at Chester, Pa., the new Moore-McCormack liner Mormacmail arrived at Boston today on her initial voyage. The vessel, bringing 3,000 tons of cargo for Boston, and four passengers, came from Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos and Bahia. Cargo consists of wool, hides, quebracho, canned meat, cotton, cottonseed meal and cocoa beans.

The Mormacmail is one of the most modern freight and passenger liners in the world. She is 492 feet long, displaces 17,600 tons and has a speed of 17 to 18 knots. Capt. T. Sorenson is skipper.

Foreign Service Rates Are Reduced

A reduction of the foreign service rates of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company was in effect today by which 904 subscribers who use the extended service outside their territories will pay $1 instead of $1.20 for each mile or fraction thereof.

The reduction was ordered late Thursday by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission as it closed its investigation of the company's foreign service rates. The foreign exchange service is a commuted toll service used by subscribers who, in addition to local service, needed extended service to distant points outside their zones.

5,000 Persons See Defense Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEEDHAM, Mass., July 27—More than 5,000 persons seated on High School Hill witnessed a defense demonstration in Memorial Park last night in which a speedy tank unit, together with regular army and National Guard members participated.

The demonstration, which lasted more than two hours, was sponsored by Needham Post 14 of the American Legion, Raymond L. Light, Commander, and the Needham Civilian Defense League. Latest equipment, including a machine shop on wheels in command of Lieut. Malcolm Stratton, Needham, as well as demonstrations of marching and ordnance, were displayed.

Taking part in the activities were units from Massachusetts National Guard, Co. G, 101st Infantry, Norwood; Battery A, 211th Coast Artillery, Antiaircraft Division, Boston; Battery B, 101st Field Artillery, Boston; Headquarters Battery, 101st Field Artillery, Boston; 26th Tank Company, Boston, and 101st Ordnance Company, Natick.

Successor Sought For Retired Judge

The Massachusetts legal profession was being searched today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for a lawyer to appoint to the vacancy in the Fitchburg District Court following the retirement of Judge Thomas F. Gallagher, presiding justice of the court.

The Governor last night accepted with regret Judge Gallagher's resignation under the law allowing judges to retire at 70 years of age with an annual pension amounting to three-fourths of their regular salary. Judge Gallagher has served 48 years on the bench.

The Governor, in accepting the resignation, said, "May I take this opportunity to tell you that you have, in your 48 years, performed the type of judicial service that is typical of the best interests of this Commonwealth."

Railroad Shops Plan to Stay Open

Shops of the Boston & Maine Railroad at Billerica, Mass., and Concord, N. H., which usually close for vacation periods in August, will remain open during that month this year, road officials announced.

The road estimated 725 employees would work at Billerica during August while 340 would be employed in Concord.

At the same time the road said the Maine Central's locomotive and freight car shops at Waterville, Maine, would forego the August vacation, but that the Waterville passenger repair shops would close as usual for the vacation period.

British Sea Power Held Vital to U. S.

If Germany and Italy should gain control over the British fleet, the Rome-Berlin axis would have 27 battleships to our 15, Mayo A. Shattuck, Vice-Chairman of the New England Chapter of the Committee to Defend America, said today.

Mr. Shattuck produced a chart of comparative strength of the three navies with three possible combinations: (1) With the British Fleet commanding the Atlantic; (2) with the British Fleet destroyed or scuttled; (3) with the British Fleet under German and Italian control.

Describing battleships as the "backbone of a fleet and the best yardstick of seapower," Mr. Shattuck said that this country theoretically is "safe" only so long as the British Fleet commands European access to the Atlantic.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Saturday's Children," with Anne Shirley. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesare Romero. 1:45, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Alan Curtis, George Ernst and Mary Beth Hughes. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also "La Conga Nights." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 1:10, 5:05, 9. Also "Pop Always Pays." 3:40, 7:35.

Keith Memorial—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Anne of Windy Poplars," with Anne Shirley. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan, Fay Bainter and Brenda Joyce. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Golden Gloves," with Jean Cagney and Richard Denning. 10:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"My Favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Paramount—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 5:40, 9:25. Also "Pop Always Pays." 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Black Diamonds." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:35, 6:55, 9:15. Also "Millionaires in Prison." 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

State—
"Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—
"My Favorite Wife," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Untamed," with Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Travels: Sydney, Australia, and Dude Ranch Resort. "A Door Will Open." "White Magic." "Unusual Occupations." "Life Saving Technique," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Ski Patrol," with Luli Desti. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Boys of the City." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:15, 8:50.

Uptown—
"I Was an Adventuress," with Vera Zorina and Peter Lorre. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Four Sons," featuring Don Ameche. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

University—
Vivien Leigh in "Waterloo Bridge." 2:55, 6:05, 9:15. Also "The Saint Takes Over," with George Sanders. 1:35, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Anna Neagle in "Irene." 1:45, 5, 8:15. Also Florence Rice in "The Girl in 313." 3:35, 6:50, 10.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist; Albion Metcalf, pianist; Margaret Kurkjian, accompanist. 2.

Six Lively Battles Promised In Democratic Primary Drive

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Six free-for-all political battles, with no holds, punches or strategy barred, are promised Democratic voters in the Sept. 17 primary campaign, while Republican poll goers face famine in political skirmishes, for only the Attorney General nomination provides even the semblance of a contest.

Seven major nominations must be made in each party, namely, those for United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor, and Attorney General.

In the Democratic primary Senator David I. Walsh will be unopposed for renomination. The gubernatorial nomination is being sought by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, at the present writing. This fight may be eliminated, for it is reported that Mr. Kelly may retire to accept a Federal position before the Aug. 2 withdrawal deadline.

Candidates for the other Democratic nominations are knee deep.

The fight for Secretary of State is interesting because it produces the prospect of a return political match at the November election between Frederic W. Cook, the perennial incumbent, and Mrs. Katherine A. Foley of Lawrence, former member of the House of Representatives, who found the Cook popularity far too strong in 1938. Mrs. Foley is one of several candidates in the Democratic field.

James H. Brennan, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor in 1938, is now in the midst of the fight for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General, which suddenly has become the most desired position in either party through Mr. Dever's decision to seek the gubernatorial nomination. So strong has been Mr. Dever's voting strength that prospective opponents have been scared off in the past.

In the Republican primary Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Secretary of State Cook, William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, and Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, are unopposed, while Henry Parkman, Jr., former Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, has the United States Senator field to himself. Thus the Republican Attorney General fight is the only one to attract Republican voters to the polls.

Efforts of William H. McMasters, National Pension Party candidate, to obtain a position on the November election ballot, is being watched with keen interest by Governor Saltonstall's political associates.

Success for Mr. McMasters would effect Mr. Saltonstall's reelection chances, for it must be remembered that Mr. McMasters polled nearly 50,000 votes in the 1938 Republican primary for Governor. He finally supported Governor Saltonstall after threatening an independent fight.

This year the gubernatorial contest may be close, with Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Dever the prospective major party opponents. Therefore, if Mr. McMasters, as an independent candidate, polled 50,000 votes mostly from the Republican Party, he might throw the election to Mr. Dever.

To become an independent candidate Mr. McMasters must do one of two things. One, he must succeed in his Supreme Judicial Court fight to have declared unconstitutional the law passed by the 1939 Legislature requiring independent candidates to file nomination papers containing signatures of voters totaling at least 3 per cent of the vote cast at the previous state election. Failing in this, Mr. McMasters must present his nomination papers with approximately 53,000 valid signatures.

It is understood many of the signatures he has filed are already under close scrutiny, an action which may lead to protests before the State Ballot Law Commission which has authority to rule a candidate off the ballot.

Edgar M. Mills

A MERCHANTS A·P·B·M· will finance your home

"A. P. B. M.—the All Purpose Budget Mortgage at the Merchants will provide funds for your new home or may refinance your present home on the basis of your income and resources.—PLUS reduction of principal on very favorable terms and conditions. A brief, confidential interview will show you how.—and may solve your problem. —without obligation.

The MERCHANTS Co-operative Bank
24 SCHOOL ST., 2nd FLOOR, BOSTON

Masaryk on Air Saturday

Jan Masaryk, recently appointed Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia in London, will radiocast a special message to the American people this afternoon at 5:30 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, over short wave Station WRUL, Boston. Mr. Masaryk's address will be heard during the Czech concert hour presented by WRUL. The talk will be relayed on the frequencies of 6.04 and 15.13 megacycles.

Filene's Stocktaking

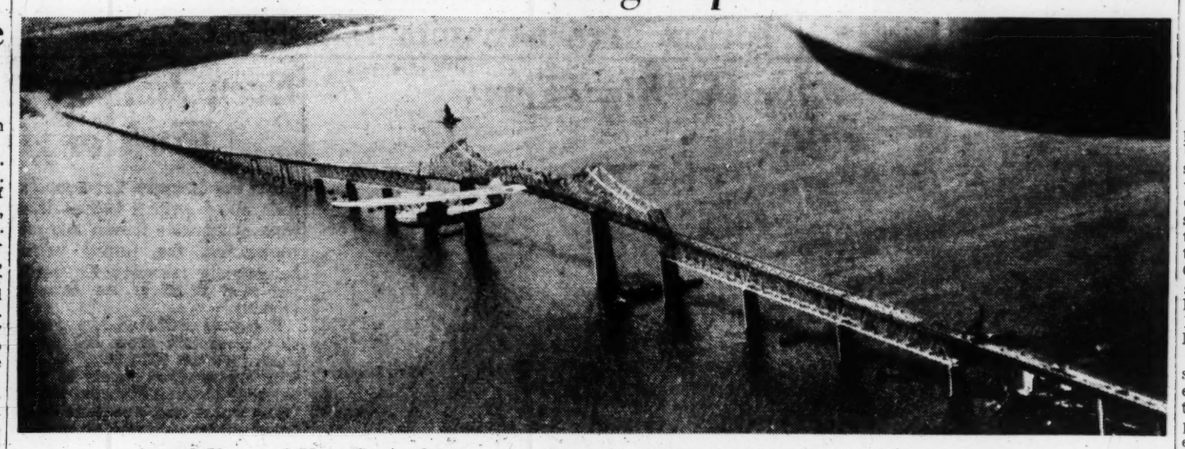
With Air Conditioning

MONDAY 9:30 to 5
TUESDAY 9:30 to 5
WEDNESDAY (Main and Men's Store opens at 11)
(Basement opens at 9:30 as usual)

reductions of
1/4, 1/3, 1/2
(and in some cases, more)

It's here again—Filene's famous stocktaking sale . . . the sale many men and women from all over New England wait for, phone for, write for . . . the sale in which all small lots, broken sizes, buying mistakes, merchandise we will no longer carry is marked down ¼, ⅓, ½ and in some cases even more for quick clearance. Come Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and SAVE. Filene's — Washington, Summer, Hawley and Franklin Streets, Boston.

New Jamestown Bridge Open to Traffic



Aerial View of New Span Connecting Conanicut Island With Rhode Island Mainland

The Jamestown Bridge, spanning the west passage of Narragansett Bay, was opened to motorists today but dedication ceremonies will not be held until Aug. 2, 3, and 4. The bridge replaces the oldest public transportation facility in continuous operation in the country, the Jamestown-Saunderstown ferry which was founded by Gov. Caleb Carr in 1675. Together with the remaining ferry connection between Conanicut Island and Newport, the Jamestown Bridge affords travelers a 50-mile short cut along the scenic shore route between New York and Cape Cod, Buzzard's Bay and other New England shore points.

State Jobs Will Be Held Open For Trainees, Governor Says

State civil service employees faced the prospect of compulsory military training with more confidence today following Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's declaration that their jobs would be held open for them, even if a change in the State laws is necessary.

The Governor's announcement came after the State Civil Service Commission disclosed that under the present law those civil service employees who voluntarily or through conscription entered military training for a period beyond six months would suffer loss of their state employment. The present law prohibits leaves of absence longer than six months.

Governor Saltonstall stated that "if our present statutes make it impossible for a man in the state service to do his duty as a soldier or sailor in the present emergency without losing his position in the state service, the next Legislature must certainly change the law, and, if it is my province to read the inaugural message to the Legislature, such a recommendation will be one of the first that I shall make.

"The Legislature will meet within six months and that is ample time to prevent the present law from applying."

As a result of the new situation Raymond W. Coburn, Chief Engineer of the State Department of Public Works, was ordered by the Governor to rescind a letter sent to all engineers in the Public Works Department offering to them commissions in the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army. Inasmuch as these men would have to be absent from state service for up to two years the Governor asked that the letter be rescinded and that no letter on the subject be sent "until a definite state policy can be determined."

Meanwhile, Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson told unit commanders of the Massachusetts National Guard that enlistment of men with dependents is officially forbidden and that privates, corporals, and sergeants who are the sole support of their families will be allowed to resign from the Guard. Re-enlistment of such members will not be favorably considered, he said.

At the same time General Erickson announced that the Guard will be increased by 112 officers to bring the officer personnel up to the peacetime strength of the Regular Army.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, July 29

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Youth Round Table.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakia Music.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Fehse Quartet. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club program for American listeners. OAX-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Music from Vienna. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Fragments from Operettas. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.88 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Dispatch from the Front." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Light Music. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Federation of Business and Professional Women; selections from Puccini operas; latest songs. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Dance Tune and Cabaret." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Orquesta Progresista Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, July 28

Guatemala—4:30 p. m.—First Military Band Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—5:15 p. m.—Popular Music with Marimba "Palma de Oro." TWGA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Opera Concert with Choir and Orchestra from Leipzig. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Musical Program. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.88 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks"; London Commentary on the News. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Violin Solo. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Lord Haw Haw." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 3.12 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Opera, "The Barber of Seville"; band concert; light music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—11:00 p. m.—"Little Cabaret." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Dual Compensation Denied Federal Worker

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt has vetoed legislation which would have enabled Jerry McKinley Thompson, of Portsmouth, N. H., to keep dual compensation for work in the Hampton, N. H., postal service by day and at the Portsmouth Navy Yard at night.

"THE MOUNTAINEER"
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Leaves Boston Week Days except Monday 12:25 P. M., Daylight Time—Sundays 9 A. M.
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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	**U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Mrs. Francis Rogers....	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Goldie White Presents..
3:15	**U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Burl Ives, songs	Pirates baseball game..	"Console Capers" .....
3:30	News; "Old Vienna	National Music Camp	World's Fair Band.....	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45	Piano and organ.....	Band	World's Fair Band.....	Pirates baseball game..	"Melody Mart" .....
4:00	"Bull Session": col-	Club Matinee: variety..	"Golden Melodies":	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Tea Time Melodies.....
4:15	lege debate	Club Matinee: variety..	string ensemble	Pirates baseball game..	"Consolairs" .....
4:30	Sport program	Sport program	Cab Calloway's Orch....	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:45	Four Clubmen	Club Matinee: variety..	Cab Calloway's Orch....	Pirates baseball game..	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00	Music: "Buffalo	Gus Steck's Orchestra .	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra .	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	San Francisco Serenade	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	So. American Way.	National Guard progr'm	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Frank Ryan, sports.....	News; Baseball Scores..
6:00	News; Comment	News; Boston Baseball..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance; Weather.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review .....
6:30	Harpsichord soloist.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It" .....
6:45	**The World Today**	ed": dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment .....
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten Kapers":	Concert Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra ..
7:45	**informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	**European news**	George Sterney's Orch..	News Service .....
7:30	Columbia's Gay	Will Bradley's Orch.....	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	Wythe Williams	Paul Stuart's Orchestra.
7:45	Nineties Revue ..	Will Bradley's Orch.....	**H. V. Kaltenborn**.....	"Serenade": recordings.	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00	"Sky Blazers":	**"Ripe for the Picking":**	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	S. S. America trial run.	Variety program .....
8:15	Roscoe Turner	**drama**	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Tommy Tucker's Orch..	Variety program .....
8:30	The Human Adven-	"Marriage Club"	Dance Orchestra	"Nobody's Children":	Sport program .....
8:45	ture: News	"Marriage Club"	Dance Orchestra	orphans' histories	"Let's Dance" .....
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	**Salutes to WBZ, Boston**	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**Salutes to WBZ, Boston**	Henry Burr, Hoosier	"Hawaii Calls"	cal Album" .....
9:30	Orchestra: soloists	**WBZ salutes its new**	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	American Choral Festi-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	**50,000-watt transmit-**	ty's Orchestra	val, conducted by	cal Album" .....
10:00	**Serenade"**	**ter: talks; vocalists;**	"Station E-Z-R-A":	Alfred Wallenstein	News Service .....
10:15	Public Affairs	**orchestras**	comedy sketch	Choral Festival	Dance Parade .....
10:30	**News of the War** ..	**Salute from WBZA** ..	**50th Anniv. of Sherman**	News Service	Ben Pullo's Orchestra..
10:45	Music; Weather	"25 Years From Now"..	**Anti-Trust Act: talks**	Charlie Barnet's Orch..	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather..	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch..	Sport program .....
11:15	News; Dance Orch..	Harry James' Orchestra.	Weather Service	Cab Calloway's Orch..	Hilo Serenaders .....
11:30	Midnight Swing	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch..	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Club	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch..	News Service .....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Organ	War news; Music.....	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:15	Reveille"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	.....
8:45	Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	.....
9:00	**News of Europe**....	**News Roundup**	**News Roundup**	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Piano solo	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen; Quartet	nade": recordings	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Richard Maxwell,	Bus": children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers": so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Hit Parade of To-mor-
9:45	songs	gram	loists; orchestra	nade": recordings	row" .....
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Melodic Moods": salon	Uncle Bob; children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems" .....
10:15	Church of the Air.	orchestra	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service .....
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; Negro	"Tom Terriss"	"Melody Market"	Religious Service .....
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	male quartet	The Ross Sisters	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service .....
11:00	News; Music	News; Studio Party....	Morning Service from	Church Service	Religious Service
11:15	Zeke Manners Gang	Studio Party; Weather	Cathedral Church of	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes Family	Sidney Walton & Music.	St. Paul; Rev. Edward	Church Service	Manner" .....
11:45	Major Bowes Family	Moylan Sisters, songs.	T. Sullivan, speaker .	Tremont Temple Service	Radio Review .....
12:00	News; weather	**Music Hall: Henrietta**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review .....
12:15	Piano soloist	**Schumann, pianist;**	"Information Box"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review .....
12:30	Salt Lake City	**Rosemarie Brancato, so-**	**"Wings Over America";**	Italian string music..	Radio Review .....
12:45	Tabernacle Choir..	**prano; string quartet.**	**talk; drama**	Italian string music..	Radio Review .....
1:00	Piano soloist	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	"Around the Town"....
1:15	Program Previews..	Vass Family, songs....	Religious program	McFarland Twins	"Around the Town"....
1:30	"March of Games"	News Service	"Silver Strings"	Wildlife program	"Around the Town"....
1:45	"March of Games"	Al and Lee Reiser.....	"Silver Strings"	Recorded Berlin News..	"Around the Town"....
2:00	Joey Kearns' Orch.	Rebroadcast of WBZ's	Drama and music.....	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Hour....
2:15	Joey Kearns' Orch.	Hull Dedication pro-	Drama and music.....	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Hour....
2:30	News; "Summer	gram, 12:30-1:30 p. m.,	**University of Chicago**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour....
2:45	Cruise": songs	Saturday, July 27	**Round Table**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour....
3:00	**Columbia Broad-**	Vicente Gomez, guitar..	S. S. America program..	Drama and music.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:15	**casting Symphony**	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Charles Holland, songs.	Drama and music.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:30	**Orchestra; Howard**	**National Music Camp**	Yvette, songs	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:45	**Barlow, conductor;**	**Orchestra**	**H. V. Kaltenborn**.....	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies..
4:00	**Wm. Fineshriber,**	Sunday Vespers	**Chautauqua Symphony**	"Haven of Rest": mari-	"Strings and Things":
4:15	**commentator**	Sunday Vespers	**Orch.; Albert Stoessel,**	time hymns and songs.	orchestra .....
4:30	**"Invitation to**	News; Basin Street	**conductor; Mischa Mis-**	El Paseo Troubadors ...	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
4:45	**Learning"**	Chamber Music Society	**chakoff, violinist**	El Paseo Troubadors ...	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
5:00	Vesper prgrm from	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours":	Johnny McGee's Orch..	Fornier Trio .....
5:15	N. Y. World's Fair	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	dramatization	Johnny McGee's Orch..	Lew White, organist ..
5:30	"Flow Gently,	Voice of Hawaii	Horace Heidt's Orch..	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Irish Minstrels .....
5:45	Sweet Rhythm" ..	News; Boston Baseball	Horace Heidt's Orch..	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Naval Reserve speaker
6:00	"Fun in Print":	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Tropical Serenade":	News Service .....
6:15	literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Bernhard Levitow's Or.
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	Red Cross Program:	Religious program .....
6:45	with Gene Autry.	program	Baseball News	dramatization	Religious program .....
7:00	**News of the World**	**News from Europe; Pan-**	**News from Europe; Pan-**	Ramona; Tune Twisters:	"Sweet Music" .....
7:15	**News of the World**	**American Conf. reports**	**American Conf. reports**	popular orchestra	"Sweet Music" .....
7:30	**"The Adventures of**	World's Fair Band:	Bandwagon; News; Per-	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree" ..
7:45	**Ellery Queen"**	Eugene Labarre, cond..	ry's Orchestra	Wythe Williams, news .	"Week-End Jamboree" ..
8:00	**Columbia Work-**	**Sunday Night Concert:**	"The Bishop and the	**American Forum of the**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15	**shop: drama**	**Summer Symphony Or-**	Gargoyle": drama.	**Air: Rep. Wadsworth;**	cal Album" .....
8:30	Johnny Green's Or.;	**chestra conducted by**	**"One Man's Family":**	**Sen. Lundeen; others**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	vocalists; News ..	**Efrem Kurtz**	**dramatic sketch**	**on conscription**	cal Album" .....
9:00	**Summer Hour: Jes-**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**sica Dragonette;**	"The Parker Family"..	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album" .....
9:30	**James Newell; Lin-**	Irene Rich, sketch.....	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Foursome .....
9:45	**ton Wells; orch...**	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Coral Islanders .....
10:00	Sports; News	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**News; WGN Symphonic**	Arizona Rangers .....
10:15	Weather; Music ..	A. Anthony, director..	Orchestra; guest	**Hour: Marion Claire,**	Arizona Rangers .....
10:30	**Rep. Marcantonio** ..	"Good Will Hour"; John	Human Nature in Action	**soprano; Henry Weber's**	News Service .....
10:45	Four Club Men	J. Anthony, director..	"Voice Beside You"....	**Orchestra; male chorus**	"Let's Dance" .....
11:00	Headlines, Bylines.	News; Talk; Weather...	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch...	"Let's Dance" .....
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	S. S. America program .	"Day's End" .....
11:30	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	Dave Dennis' Orchestra.	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	Dave Dennis' Orchestra.	News Service .....

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson....	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Request program .....
11:15	"Martha Webster" .	Clark Dennis, songs...	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Request program .....
11:30	"Big Sister": play.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"....	Ruth Moss Interviews...	"Lost and Found".....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"...	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White".....	News Service	Salon Orchestra .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": drama.	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs..	Italian string music....	Sports; Weather; Tide..
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian string music....	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs" .	Blaufuss' Orchestra .	News Service	Women's Club News.....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Life Beautiful" .	Georgia Mae, songs...	"Musical Roundup"	John Agnew, organist..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Hollywood Review": E.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Manny Prager's Orch...	"Sweet Music" .....
1:45	"Road of Life".....	E. Horton; orchestra ..	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Concert Hall"	'Hymns of All Churches'	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods" .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan" ...	New England News.....	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Yesterday's Headlines"	"Melodic Moods" .....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Sport program	Novachord solos .....
2:45	"My Son and I"....	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Light of the World"....	Baseball Interviews ...	News Service .....
3:00	"Society Girl" ...	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Dreamer of Songs"...
3:15	Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch .	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mart" .....
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"...	"Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Cardinals baseball game	"Console Capers" .....
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"In Record Time"..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": drama	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"In Record Time"..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Consolairs" .....
4:45	"Around the Hub"..	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Cardinals baseball game	"Comic Page Club" .....
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound" ...	"Girl Alone": sketch...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	Community Bulletin	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, sketch .	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch ..	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	**News; Edwin C. Hill**	News; sport comment..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It" .....
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News Roundup	Ben Pullo's Orchestra..
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	"Radio Magic"	**European news**	"Music for You"	News Service .....
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	**Burns and Allen: Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Don Julio's Orchestra.
7:45	serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs...	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons': sk.
8:00	Prof. Samuel Cross	Francis E. Kelly, talk..	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	"Singing Strings"..	Francis E. Kelly, talk..	**White; orchestra**	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	**Interview with William**	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	"Who Are You?"	Sport program .....
8:45	Shields; War news	**S. Knudsen**	**prano; symphonic orch.**	Network program	Studio program .....
9:00	**"Forecast": Loretta**	"The Green Hornet":	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	"Mystery Hall": dra-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Young in "Angel";**	mystery drama	program	matic program	cal Album" .....
9:30	**Ed Gardner as**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	**Grant Park Concert**..	**Goldman Band Concert.**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**"Archie": music**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	**Grant Park Concert**..	**Goldman Band Concert.**	cal Album" .....
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines" .	Lullaby Lady: Conti-	**Raymond Gram Swing** .	News Service .....
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	nentals Quartet; orch..	News Service	Rollo Hudson's Orch....
10:30	News of the War..	"Concert Hall of the	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	"Yesterdays": Harold	Don Julio's Orchestra .
10:45	Music; Weather ...	Air": recordings	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	Stokes' Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch....	Sport program .....
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"The Profit Trio"	Ensemble Moderne ....
11:30	"Midnight Swing	"Music You Want".....	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Club"	"Music You Want".....	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service .....

Three Launchings in Week To Aid U. S. Maritime Drive

Log of the Port of Boston

Three more ships in the auspicious building program of the United States Maritime Commission are to be launched within a week—one of them today, and the other two a week from today. The steamer James Lykes slides down the ways at Baltimore this noon for the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company. Next Saturday, the steamer Joseph Lykes is to be launched at Kearney, N. J., and the Exhibitor for the American Export Lines at Quincy, Mass.

The Lykes Coastwise Line, subsidiary of the Lykes interests, operates weekly freight service between Boston and Gulf of Mexico ports. E. R. Brown, assistant general freight agent, is in charge of the traffic in the Boston district. The American Export Lines freighter is to be added to the India-North Atlantic ports service. Two others that were contracted for at Quincy are not to be built, it is stated, as the company will have sufficient tonnage without them.

New Line

Negotiations are under way for a new steamship line for Boston by the Isbrandtsen-Moller Co., which recently established a service between New York and Caribbean ports. Two of the vessels in this route, are already listed to visit Boston, the motorship Brooklyn Heights, due Aug. 5, and the Oradell about Aug. 19. The negotiations are to make this service regular to and from Boston. Ports of call are listed as: La Guaira, Maracaibo, Barranquilla, and also Puerto Cabello, Cartagena and Cristobal when sufficient cargo offers.

Presidents' Schedule

Schedule of the American President Lines' steamers has been upset by the closing of the Mediterranean to American ships, and the re-routing of these vessels around Africa on the homeward voyages. One result is that two ships were due to reach New York on the same day, Aug. 24, the President Garfield and the President Monroe. To spread the vessels out a bit, the Boston call of the President Garfield is to be omitted, and that vessel will sail direct from New York on her westbound round-the-world voyage. The President Monroe is now due at Boston Aug. 28, with her own cargo and the Boston shipments from the President Garfield.

Proctor Partner

Charles J. DeGaetano, who has been in the customs brokerage and freight forwarding business in Boston for many years, and for the past two years associated with W. N. Proctor Co., has been made a partner in the firm, which is under management of Clement J. Beaudet.

New Navy Ships

Two ships, well known in the port of Boston, are among four that have been purchased by the United States Navy as auxiliaries. They are the new Mormacpenn, from the Moore-McCormack Lines, one of the recently built, modern and fast vessels intended for rehabilitation of the American merchant marine, and the Iroquois from the

U. S.-Canada Build Up Huge Wheat Reserve

Stating that Canada and the United States together will have almost a billion bushels of wheat beyond their own needs this year, A. W. Manchester, Director of the Northeast Region of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said yesterday in a radio address over the Colonial Network that in his belief the United States was "very well prepared" as far as foodstuffs were concerned for national defense.

"The situation in wheat is typical of all foodstuffs," Mr. Manchester said. "These food reserves are a result of the ever normal granary plan of the AAA. Initiated as a protection against drought, they now form one of the most important departments of national defense.

"The principle of the ever-normal granary has been to accumulate adequate reserves, and then to adjust average at a point which would maintain them neither higher nor lower than the public interest warrants. Although the reserves have varied one way or the other, depending on weather and other factors, the nation now has continuously ample stocks at fair prices."

Maine Senators Approve Inquiry In Motor Branch

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 27 (AP) —Without debate, the Maine Senate quickly joined the House yesterday in approving an investigation move to ascertain if Chief Motor Vehicle Inspector Burtis F. Fowler and Mrs. Agnes Faulkner, Chief Clerk of the Auto Registration Bureau, should remain in the State's employ.

On the motion of Senator Arthur G. Spear of Portland, Republican floor leader, the upper branch tabled an order directing Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R) and the all-Republican Executive Council to grant State Police Chief John W. Healy a hearing to determine whether he also should be removed.

Three orders seeking such moves were adopted by the House at a late session Thursday after introduction by Representative Randolph A. Weatherbee (R) of Lincoln, who said "We are in possession of information indicating misconduct on the part of at least three trusted employees of the State."

Chocolate Industry Founding Observed

A special banner commemorating the 175th anniversary of the founding of the chocolate industry in North America was presented to C. H. Gager, President, and a group of employees of the Walter Baker Company, at the Dorchester-Milton plant.

The presentation was made yesterday by Selectman Daniel E. Duggan of Milton.

It was at this site in 1765, eight years before the Boston Tea Party, that Dr. James Baker helped John Hannon, a penniless Irish immigrant, start a chocolate manufactory which today is said to produce the oldest trade-marked food product in the country.

Women's Symphony Plays at Newport

The Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, Alexander Thiede, conductor, which has played the MacDowell Colony Composers' concert at Peterborough, N. H., and the Marshfield, Mass., Tercentenary, is playing at the Newport, R. I., Casino Civic Theater tomorrow night at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz is sponsoring the concert, and Emma Beldan is the soloist. Miss Beldan sang the leading soprano role "Nanna" in the New York premier of Dinsmore's opera "Thorwald" at Carnegie Hall last March. The announced program is as follows:

Overture, "The Corsair".....Berlioz
Prelude for Orchestra, "Deep Forest" Mabel Daniels
Symphony in E Minor, "Gaelic" Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
Allegro con fuoco
"Nocturne" for String Orchestra Joseph Wagner
"Un Bel Di Vedremo," "Madame Butterfly".....Puccini
"Dich Theure Halle," Tannhauser Wagner
Emma Beldan, soloist
Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes"..Liszt

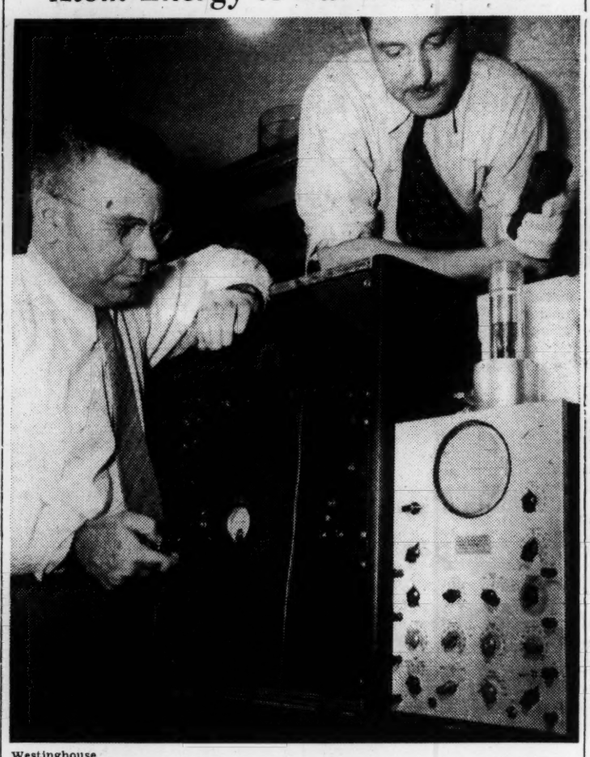
Exports From Boston Show $3,000,000 Gain

Boston's export trade is benefitting by the European war demands, the traffic gaining more than $3,000,000 for the first four months of 1940, it was disclosed by figures made public at the Custom House today.

Value of exports from Boston from January 1 to April 30, was $9,201,837, compared with $5,984,485 for the similar period a year ago.

Sale— Entire Stock of White Kid and Sport
MEN'S—SHOES—WOMEN'S
Marked $2.50 Off Regular Prices
Quality Merchandise at Low Prices
Shoes Properly Fitted Mean Foot Comfort
George Newhall Co.
145 Tremont Street, Near Temple Place BOSTON

Atom Energy to Put WBZ on Air



Westinghouse

U235, New Discovery, Launches Station

At left is Dr. E. U. Condon, researcher in atomic physics and associate director of the Westinghouse Laboratories, whose method of splitting atoms of uranium will be used to place the new 50,000-watt transmitter of WBZ at Hull, Mass., on the air at 9 p. m. At left is Dr. William E. Shoupp, research engineer, holding lead cylinder containing radium which will bombard the uranium disk contained in the top of the chamber shown made of polystyrene plastic. The bombardment will release split atoms of uranium which, amplified in the cabinet at the left, will be used to operate a relay putting the new station on the air.

Unleashed Energy of Split Atom To Put New WBZ Station on Air

The power of the unleashed energy of the split uranium atom will make its world debut tonight as a usable source of energy when it is used to place the new 50,000-watt transmitter of Westinghouse Station WBZ at Hull, Mass., on the air for the first time.

Shortly after 9 p. m. a lead cylinder containing a stainless steel capsule holding approximately $5,000 worth of radium and beryllium, and a source of atomic energy, will be held near a chamber containing a disk of uranium. The radium emanations, which would look like a Fourth of July sparkler if they could be made visible, will bombard the little uranium disk. Periodically the radium atoms will smack one of the atoms of the uranium disk squarely breaking it up and releasing a source of atomic power called U235. As the U235 atoms are released they create a small electric current which will be picked up by a collector plate, amplified by electronic tubes and used to operate a relay which will put WBZ on the air.

After an explanation of the process that is to take place from the National Broadcasting Company's studios in New York, control will be shifted to Boston where Dr. E. U. Condon, Associate Director of Westinghouse Research Laboratories, and discoverer of U235, will direct the process of putting the new transmitter on the air from the Hotel Bradford studios of WBZ.

Down in Hull a research associate of Dr. Condon will conduct the atom-splitting process which will cut over the station from its Millis transmitter to its Hull station. After three bombardments of uranium atoms, identified by listeners as clicks, the new WBZ will be on the air.

During the dedicatory program that follows addresses will be made by Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin of Boston, Clarence V. Nickerson, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Hull, and Vincent F. Callahan, General Manager of WBZ. A program of music by WBZ artists will follow. Later other Westinghouse radio stations will salute their new more powerful sister station.

Children, Properly Respectful, Comb Museum for 'Treasures'

"Didn't I tell you not to ask questions? We'll sure get thrown out."

The whispered warning was husky with apprehension.

Twelve-year old Tommy and his younger brother Billy were in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and had just attached themselves, uninvited, to the group of children from the Boston playgrounds who are having such fun treasure hunting through the galleries.

Tommy and Billy are not the only ones trying to join in the playground groups' adventures. Ever since the Massachusetts Work Projects Administration Art Project, with the eager help of the Boston Museum, began two weeks ago to conduct the morning treasure hunts, parents have been telephoning to ask what their nearest playground is and how they may register their boys and girls for the visit to the Museum.

From each of the five local playgrounds a fresh group is selected each day. It was originally planned to bring a hundred at a time, but anywhere from 150 to 250 a day have applied, and it is estimated that about 5,000 will have come to the Museum before the end of August, when this program is supposed to end. The Art Project staff now hope to extend it into the autumn and winter months, and if possible to include some other hunting ground, perhaps the Peabody Museum of Harvard University.

Subjects of the treasure quest include horses, the seasons, birds and the Nativity. Going in five different directions, under the leadership of an art instructor, and accompanied by a playground supervisor, the groups roam through several galleries apiece, and the traffic is so skilfully guided that they never collide.

The reporter joins a group from Brighton, very well scrubbed little boys with clean shirts and smooth hair, and crisp little girls with fresh hair ribbons and pocket handkerchiefs. They are bird hunting through a series of rooms containing medieval furniture and furnishings of the Romanesque and Gothic periods in Italy, France and Spain.

The instructor finds the figures of a stained glass window ample material for the short story introducing the idea of bird forms in decoration. To find and identify birds—all the birds natural and legendary—employed in the carved oak cabinets, the colorful tapestries, pottery, embroidery, wrought-iron candelabra, painted chests, coats of arms, and even the tiling of the floor, is a fascinating, exciting game.

They go in all directions; one boy finds a heron on a Spanish sixteenth century plate, another is charmed with a griffin in a heraldic device but doubts whether it's the same type of creature as the one who plays an important part in "Alice in Wonderland."

From ten to eleven the children hunt. Then they go into the Museum garden for an hour, to draw from memory the treasures they have found. At noon they collect their lunches, which they have checked, with their names written on the paper, at the coat room, and go away. P. P. S.

Opening Performances At Bennington Sold Out

The opening performance of the Bennington Festival, Aug. 10 and 11, are sold out. Reservations may still be made for the following performances: "The King and the Duke," evenings of Aug. 12, 14, and 16; the matinee music program, Aug. 14, 16, and 17; and Martha Graham and company in "Penitentes," "Letter to the World," and "Every Soul Is a Circus," evenings of Aug. 13, 15, and 17.

* * *

Nana Gollner for Stadium

Nana Gollner, American ballerina who has been touring Europe the last few years, has flown to New York from California, to rehearse the title role in "Giselle," which will be presented by the Ballet Theater at the Lewisohn Stadium on Aug. 1 and 2. This engagement will mark Miss Gollner's New York debut. After her brief appearance with the Ballet Theater, Miss Gollner will return to California to dance in the Hollywood Bowl production of Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" on Aug. 27. Later she expects to appear in motion pictures in ballet roles.

600 B. C. Horus From Egypt On Week's View at Art Museum

From ancient Egypt comes the second in the summer season's special weekly exhibits at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. On view in the rotunda until next Friday is a sculptured Horus (hawk-headed god of day) of the period around 600 B. C., a hieroglyph which surmounted the royal name.

On ascending the throne the Egyptian ruler was always identified with a name symbolizing his earthly embodiment of the old-falcon god which early assumed its position as the dynastic deity of Egypt. His name was inscribed in decorative panels on buildings and objects associated with him. Four names followed the "Horus" name, identifying the king in various aspects of his position, the last being his family name.

The sculpture on exhibition is evidently a model of some skilled artisan, to be used by his particular "school" since the demands for such architectural ornament would be far too numerous for him to execute in person.

Objects in nature employed in Egyptian hieroglyphics represented intangible qualities, perhaps kingship, property, authority and so forth, which it was believed could be preserved for the individual permanently if rendered in some concrete form. Always looking to the "coming forth by day," as it were, rather than to the passing experience of human life, the rulers attempted to preserve for themselves the conditions enjoyed on earth by depicting them in stone or metal which would outlast the ravages of time. They were doubtless encouraged by the observation that the culture of Egypt, even at that period, had stood fundamentally unchanged for more than 3,000 years. A few centuries later nevertheless it succumbed to the influence of Rome.

Governor Murphy Declines Request

NASHUA, N. H., July 27 (AP)—Commenting on an effort of Edward L. Gallagher, Laconia Democrat, to have him run as a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, Gov. Francis P. Murphy (R) said yesterday he would not seek any office in the Democratic Party nor permit his name to be placed on the ballot as an independent.

Need of U. S. Unity Is Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 27 — Class hatreds must be abolished and businessmen, farmers and workmen alike must work as a unit for the successful defense of the United States, Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, told members of the State Grange yesterday at the final meeting of the twenty-second annual Farm and Home Week at Massachusetts State College.

"Defense also depends upon a forward looking and strengthened agriculture and industry, and on a government that will inspire the confidence of the people in the American form of government and the American way of life," the District Attorney declared.

"We have learned," he continued, "from the terrible lesson of France that a government must do more than state ideals. It must make its policies work. Otherwise disillusionment on the part of the public sets in. "And after all," he concluded, "it is not the tanks and airplanes that stop aggression but rather the spirit and vigor of the patriotism behind them."

Hawk-Like Symbol of Day

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Horus on Special Display

This ancient treasure of sculpture of the Saite period is the second of the Boston institution's summer exhibitions. It occupies a place in the rotunda until next Friday.

Light Rates Cut By R. I. Companies

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27 (AP) —Reductions, effective Oct. 1, in the electric rates of the Narragansett Electric Company and the Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Company were announced by Public Utilities Administrator Benjamin M. McLyman.

Fort Strong Residents Get New Quarters

Co-operating with national defense plans for the Boston area, Institutions Commissioner Hugh J. Campbell announced yesterday that approximately 245 residents of Long Island Hospital now quartered in two buildings belonging to near-by Fort Strong on Long Island in Boston Harbor, will be temporarily housed in the hospital's recreation building until permanent quarters are ready in the fall.

Mr. Campbell is awaiting final word from federal authorities as to when they will need the facilities, before making the change. The two buildings will be used for the 241st Coast Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard, which is scheduled to be called out for active training as soon as Congress grants the necessary authority.

The Fort Strong property is near the city's hospital, and has been used as a dormitory for Long Island residents by federal permission. Army authorities notified the city several months ago the buildings would be required for national defense, and the city accordingly began construction of a $165,000 men's dormitory to house 300 persons. Thursday Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was informed by Maj. Gen. J. A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area, that a request for the city to vacate is imminent.

Veterans Group Plans For Field Day at Athol

Members and guests of the 301st Infantry Veterans Association, A. E. F., are gathering tomorrow at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., for their annual memorial service and field day.

A special invitation to former members of the regiment has been issued by Joseph J. Callahan, commander. Buses and cars are to leave the Hotel Minerva and the Y. D. Club at 9:30 a. m.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

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Tufted-Back Lounge Chair $39.95

Tuxedo Style Sofa $79.95

Sheraton style wing chair $39.95

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JORDAN'S—SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

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Chippendale, Lawson, Tuxedo or Sheraton styles.

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Sheraton Wing, Chippendale Wing, 3 Barrel Chairs, Lounge Chair, Solid Mahogany Frame Martha Washington Chair.

Love Seats $69.95
Queen Anne or Lawson styles.

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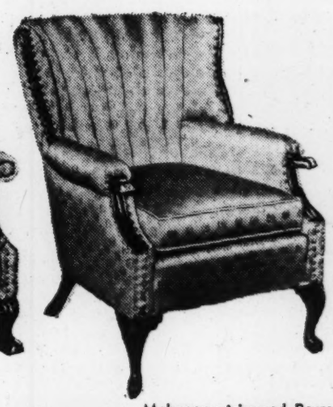

Mahogany-trimmed Barrel Chair $39.95

Sheraton Style Sofa $79.95

Inquire about our convenient budget payment plan

Mail or telephone orders filled.
Call HUBbard 2700 until 10 p. m.

Thirteen Big Colleges Reply to Questionnaire Concerning Number of Males in Sports

University of California Leads With a 1,623 Total

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Delbert Jones, head trainer at University of California for the Associated Students, recently sent a questionnaire to 13 universities throughout the Nation in order to ascertain the number of male students engaged in some form of sport during the 1939-40 season. The schools were chosen for size and scope of athletic program and represent the Pacific Coast, Big Ten, Big Six, and Eastern Collegiate Conferences.

According to answers received, U. of California had more students engaged in varsity sports than any other school. In addition, several thousand male undergraduates engaged in a varied intramural sports program. Seven hundred and eighty athletes participated in active varsity competition while in the intramural sports program there was an enrollment of 6,808 students out of a total enrollment of 8,831 students. In the intramural schedule was baseball, basketball, volley ball, handball, squash, racquets, ping-pong, soccer, touch football, horseshoe pitching, six-man football, bowling, crew, swimming, track, golf, wrestling, fencing, boxing, weight-lifting, gymnastics, pool, billiards, and skiing.

Minnesota Second

In the number of students competing on varsity, junior varsity and freshman teams U. of California led with 1,623 . . . Minnesota was next with 1,336 . . . then Yale 1,311 . . . Princeton 1,186 . . . Cornell 1,163 . . . Pennsylvania 1,129 . . . Wisconsin 1,006 . . . Harvard 916 . . . Michigan 883 Nebraska 784 . . . Dartmouth 659 . . . Washington 600 . . . Northwestern 559 . . . New York University 497.

Michigan with 8,688 led in intramural sports . . . Dartmouth was second with 7,163 . . . then the U. of California 6,808 . . . Minnesota 6,112 . . . Cornell 4,857 . . . Northwestern 3,675 . . . Princeton 3,541 . . . Harvard 3,529 . . . Nebraska 3,247 . . . Washington 3,021 . . . New York U. 2,585 . . . Pennsylvania 2,078 . . . Yale 1,723.

New York U. has two full-time head trainers while all the other schools mentioned have one. In individual salary paid, Northwestern heads the list with $3,600 . . . then Washington $3,000 . . . Michigan $2,500 . . . Minnesota $1,500. Budget for the coaching staff at U. of California for the 1937-38 school year was $30,000.

Enrollment

The enrollment figures for the fall of 1939 show U. of California with 16,000 . . . then New York U. 15,000 . . . Minnesota 14,000 . . . Wisconsin 12,134 . . . Washington 12,000 . . . Michigan 7,587 . . . Pennsylvania 7,585 . . . Cornell 6,890 . . . Nebraska 6,500 . . . Northwestern 5,600 . . . Yale 5,500 . . . Harvard 3,500 . . . Princeton 2,441 . . . and Dartmouth 2,415.

Kenneth Priestley, graduate manager of the Associated Students at California, has announced the decision of the executive committee of the A. S. U. C. to renew the contracts for a further three-year term of five of the coaches of the major sports at U. C. These include Leonard B. Allison in charge of football who went to Cal as assistant to Coach Bill Ingram in 1930. After serving four years as backfield coach he became head coach in 1935 when Ingram resigned to enter the business world. As a reward for winning the 1938 New Year's Day classic in the Rose Bowl with his Golden Bears, Allison was given a three-year contract which was to have expired at the end of the 1940 season. Thus the action of the committee in tendering Allison a new three-year contract before the old one had been completed indicates quite plainly the confidence the A. S. U. C. has in its head coach. While no salary was announced it is understood that the amount is in the neighborhood of $10,000.

Other Three-Year Contracts

The other coaches who received three-year contracts were: Clint Evans (baseball); Brutus Hamilton (track); Ky Ebright (crew); and Nibs Price (basketball). Price is the oldest coach, in terms of continued service, on the U. C. list as he has been under contract there since 1919. Ebright began his remarkably successful career there in 1924; Clint Evans in 1925; and Brutus Hamilton in 1932, succeeding Walter Christie who retired on a pension of $4,000 a year after serving U. C. for a period of 30 years.

One-year renewal contracts were given Frank Wickhorst (line coach), and Irwin Uteritz (in charge of the backfield). This will be Wickhorst's eleventh season at U. C. and the sixth for Uteritz. Other coaches tendered one-year contracts were: Tom Stow (tennis); Bob Herwig (football); Alva Ragan (freshman track); Russ Nagler (freshman crew); Al Dowden (swimming and water polo); and Julius Schroeder (soccer and ice hockey).

As not one of the U. C. coaches piloted his team to a major title during the 1939-40 season the renewal of the contracts is taken as a practical vote of confidence. The Bear's varsity football team won only two games out of seven. However, one of them was the all-important Big Game with Stanford. Varsity and Junior crews lost to Washington at Seattle and Poughkeepsie. The basketball squad won five out of 12 games and the varsity track team was defeated by Stanford and the U. of Southern California.

The best showing on the U. C. campus was made by Clint Evans's baseball team, which finished second in the California Intercollegiate Baseball Association competition with nine victories and six defeats. During the last eight years the Bears' baseball team has won or tied for the championship five times.

'Ace of Cards' —By Pap'

JOE
ORENGO
— THE CARDINALS' HARD-HITTING ROOKIE INFIELDER HAS FOUND HIS REAL STRIDE UNDER MANAGER BILLY SOUTHWORTH
JUST LET ME GET IN THERE AND PLAY
JOE WAS SIGNED AS AN OUTFIELDER IN 1932 WHEN HE FINISHED HIGH SCHOOL
HIS VALUE TO THE CARDS IS DOUBLED BECAUSE HE IS EQUALLY AT HOME EITHER SIDE OF SECOND BASE
PAP
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Rumors Fly as Yankees Slip Behind Contenders

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

About five short years back, the stock query in sports was: "What's wrong with baseball?" Now the type has been reset. Everyone wants to know: "What's wrong with the Yankees?" Using practically the same players who steamrollered the New York club to its fourth straight American League pennant and world championship last season, Manager Joe McCarthy is currently thumping along well in the rear of the leading contenders, the Tigers and Indians.

Of course, there is always a chance that the Yankees will come back and take the lead with a history-making spurt through August and September. But this is not likely. Even McCarthy's best friends are now admitting his chance of repeating is hanging by a thread and apt to snap at any moment.

Defense Sagged

First a dearth of base hits kept the defending titleholders from higher than fourth. Then, when the offense began to look alive—as they say in the dugout—the pitching bogged down. Also, the men who thrilled thousands with fielding gems in the past, suddenly handled the ball as if it were hot.

In the wake of repeated Yankee failures comes talk of releases, salary reductions, and the arrival of new players from the numerous New York minor-league connections. Several of the names mentioned as certain to depart before 1941 belong to men in the five-figure pay class. However, rumors have a way of appearing and disappearing like the sun on the baseball horizon, and the Yankees can silence them all by the simple process of winning a few ball games.

Wholesale Slump

Early blame settled on the shoulders of the hitters. Frank Crosetti is barely over the .200 mark. Bill Dickey is about 100 percentage points under his normal lifetime pace. Babe Dahlgren and Joe Gordon are under .250. Red Rolfe was at .260 when averages were last released. George Selkirk and Charley Keller continue to slump. Only Joe Di Maggio, among the regulars, is in the respectable class, and even the center fielder is behind his gait of past years.

According to Yankee rivals in the American League, McCarthy might be tempted to part with only two of the above group—Crosetti, the shortstop, and Dahlgren, the first baseman. There seems to be a feeling that Babe is going, regardless of what the club does during the final two months of the race. It is inconceivable that McCarthy would part with Gordon, Rolfe or Dickey, despite their bad slumps in the batter's box.

Perhaps the two biggest disappointments in the pitching department are Steve Sundra and Atley Donald, who won 24 games between them last year. Being groomed to take the place of such veterans as Red Ruffing, Monte Pearson and Lefty Gomez, Steve and Atley have a 1940 total of exactly two victories—and the latter has earned them both. Bump Hadley and Johnny Murphy are not delivering the brand of relief ball that made them heroes at Yankee Stadium in past years. Under the present circumstances, there can be no rise by the champions until McCarthy gets better support in the bull pen.

Three More Taken With All-Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28—Tuss McLaughry, of Brown, coach of the 1940 Eastern College All-Star football team, announced that three members of the powerful Holy Cross team of last fall have accepted invitations to play with the All-Stars against the New York Giants, Eastern professional champions, in the fifth annual Fresh Air Fund game at the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 4. The three are: Jim Turner, 212-pound guard and place-kicking genius; Ronnie Cahill, left halfback, and Si Titus, 195-pound center. They will report with the squad on Aug. 18, when it assembles for training at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson. The All-Star squad now numbers 23 men. About a dozen more will be added before the players report.

The acquisition of Cahill improves the team's passing strength immeasurably. This operative, who comes from Lou Little's home town of Leominster, Mass., weighs only 167 pounds, but he was the key man of the past three Holy Cross teams. In addition to being one of the country's outstanding passers he is a fast, slippery runner and a good tackler. He is expected to share the left halfback position with Ed Boell, of New York University, and Bill Hutchinson, of Dartmouth, both of whom had previously accepted invitations to join the squad.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

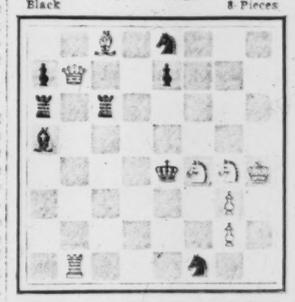
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 27, 1940

Problem No. 2265

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

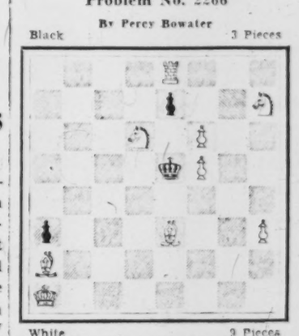
White to play and mate in two.

(First Honorable Mention, Brisbane Courier Third International Tourney, 1913.)

Problem No. 2266

By Percy Bowater

Black 3 Pieces



White 2 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

(First publication. Specially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor. The California composer once again favors this column with one of his artistic efforts.)

Solutions to Problems

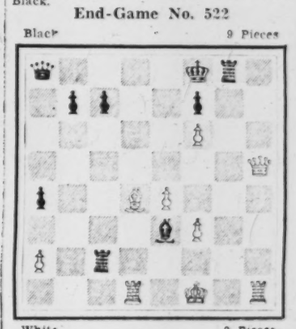
No. 2264. 1. Kt-Kt7

No. 2264. 1. Q-B8 Kt or RxQ or R-B3
2. B-Q5
1. ——— KxKt
2. Q-B5ch
1. ——— KxP
2. P-B3ch
1. ——— RxP
2. QxKRch
1. ——— threatens
2. Q-Q6ch

End-Game No. 521. White wins: 1 B-B5ch K-Kt4; 2 R-Kt1ch, K-B5; 3 Q-K4ch, PxKt; 4 QxKtch, PxQ; 5 RxP, mate. Variations are equally hopeless for Black.

End-Game No. 522

Black 9 Pieces



White 2 Pieces

White to play, what result?

(Janowski-Maroczy, a Munich tournament many years ago. Note the exposed position of both kings.)

"Meet the Masters"

David McKay Company, Philadelphia, have just published the American edition of "Meet the Masters," by Dr. Max Euwe, and translated from the Dutch by L. Prins and B. H. Wood. Originally written by Dr. Euwe to "introduce the Dutch chess-playing public to the seven grand masters" who were to participate with him in the famous A. V. R. O. tournament, this book gives a discussion of the styles of the various players, short biographies, and a selection of games of each, competently annotated by Dr. Euwe. In addition to Alekhine, Capablanca, Flohr, Botwinnik, Reshevsky, Fine, and Keres, the translators have added a section dealing with Dr. Euwe.

Dr. Euwe's other books, "Strategy and Tactics in Chess" and "From My Games," reveal that he combines great skill as a player with unusual facility as a writer. Perhaps his experience as an Amsterdam school teacher helps to make his books so clear and instructive. This book is one of the best chess works to appear in the past year or so. The list price is $2.50.

"The Chess Correspondent"

For many years the Correspondence Chess League of America, familiarly known as the C. C. L. A., has told the world of its doings in a mimeographed bulletin. Recently, largely through the enthusiastic efforts of its secretary, Walter F. James 4113 Tyler Street, Sioux City, Iowa, it now publishes a printed magazine of 24 pages. Those who are not able to visit chess clubs and many who are find correspondence chess a fascinating pastime. The magazine, which appears eight times a year, tells of league activities.

Ventnor Game

This game was marked by a blunder which allowed a disastrous sacrifice. The sacrifice is given in several books dealing with combination play, otherwise this game might have been awarded a brilliancy prize.

Queen's Gambit Accepted

Morris White	McCormick Black	Morris White	McCormick Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 B-KKt5	R-Kt1
2 P-QB4	PxP	11 QR-Q	R-K
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	12 KR-K	QKt-Q2
4 P-K3	P-K3	13 Kt-K5	P-QR3
5 BxP	P-B4	14 Kt-KBP	K-Kt2
6 Castles	PxP	15 QxPch	K-Kt3
7 PxP	B-K2	16 Q-B7ch	KxB
8 Kt-QR3	Castles	17 QxKtPch	K-B4
9 Q-K2	P-QKt3	18 B-K5ch	Resigns

(a) Unfortunately Black completely overlooked the sacrifice, but after 13 . . . B-B for example, White's dominating position should lead to something tangible before long.

Ventnor Brevity

Edgar McCormick, former Princeton varsity expert and one of New Jersey's leading players, had the distinction of winning the shortest game in the Ventnor City Invitation tournament. His victim, obviously baffled by an unfamiliar variation of the French Defense, obligingly overlooked the loss of a piece in the midst of pondering other matters. But he had the satisfaction of defeating both Hanauer and Bernstein, the sharers of first honors.

French Defense

McCormick White	Wolliston Black	McCormick White	Wolliston Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	7 BxKt	PxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	8 Q-R3	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	9 QxP	R-Kt
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	10 CastlesQR	
5 B-Q3	P-B4		Kt-Q2(a)
6 PxQP	QxP	11 KtxQ	Resigns

(a) Not 10 . . . PxKt; 11 B-Kt5ch, QxB; 12 R or Q-Q8 mate.

Leaders Slump In Big League Batting Races

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—The pitchers had a lot of fun during the past week with such big league batting pace-makers as Harry Danning and Barney McCosky, but there were other hitters giving the tossers trouble.

Danning and McCosky were riding along as nicely as you please at the head of the National and American League batters, respectively, at this time a week ago.

Danning had a 16-point edge then, but in the last seven days he managed to hit safely only four times in 20 official batting chances and his average fell to .338, a drop of nine points.

McCosky had even more trouble. He collected only seven hits in 29 chances and nose-dived out of the American League lead all the way down to sixth place with a .346 average.

Danning maintained his first-place spot in the senior circuit, but Merrill May, the Phillies' third-sacker, came bouncing along with a .329 mark to close a large part of the gap between them.

In the American League, Rip Radcliff went to a terrific .500 pace for the week—14 hits in 28 trips to the plate—boosted his mark nine points to .364 and took the lead by 12 points. Luke Appling of the White Sox climbed from fifth to second with .352. Standings of the first 10 and ties in each league:

National League

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Danning, New York	80	305	43	103	.338
May, Philadelphia	71	252	34	83	.329
Nicholson, Chicago	80	291	49	94	.323
Gustine, Pittsburgh	73	286	31	90	.315
Lombardi, Cincinnati	70	257	35	81	.315
Gleeson, Chicago	70	264	44	83	.314
Leiber, Chicago	64	229	34	72	.314
Orengo, St. Louis	70	218	39	68	.312
Walker, Brooklyn	78	296	38	92	.311
Herman, Chicago	91	315	59	116	.309
Phelps, Brooklyn	71	233	32	72	.309

American League

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, St. Louis	87	335	50	123	.364
Appling, Chicago	81	310	49	109	.352
Wright, Chicago	84	340	52	119	.350
Finney, Boston	75	326	52	114	.350
Hayes, Philadelphia	77	268	45	93	.347
McCosky, Detroit	83	347	72	120	.346
Weatherly, Cleveland	72	309	48	103	.333
Travis, Washington	75	291	36	97	.333
Greenberg, Detroit	85	338	63	112	.331
Solters, Chicago	60	215	37	71	.330

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International

Newark 5-5, Montreal 4-6.
Buffalo 1-8, Syracuse 3-1.
Rochester 9, Baltimore 3.
(Only games.)

American Association

Toledo 10, Minneapolis 6.
Kansas City 2, Louisville 1.
Columbus 12-6, St. Paul 5-2.
Indianapolis-Milwaukee (2) postponed.

Texas League

San Antonio 6, Beaumont 0.
Oklahoma City 7, Dallas 1.
Houston 5, Shreveport 0.
Fort Worth 4, Tulsa 3 (10 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 8-8, Portland 2-1.
Sacramento 4, San Diego 1.
San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 3.
Oakland 12, Hollywood 4.

Southern Association

Nashville 6, Knoxville 5.
Chattanooga 10, Atlanta 6.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 1.
(Only games.)

Eastern League

Springfield 7, Williamsport 1.
Scranton 4, Binghamton 0.
Hartford 5-3, Elmira 1-7.
Wilkes-Barre 12, Albany 6.

Bees Play Two With Pirates

Casey Stengel and his Bees play a doubleheader with the visiting Pittsburgh Pirates tomorrow afternoon at the Allston Hive. This twin bill closes the Buccaneer series. The St. Louis Cardinals open a four-game set here on Monday. The doubleheader in this series is scheduled for Wednesday. The Cincinnati Reds close out the western invasion later in the week.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

El Lafarto, owned and driven by George L. Reis, wins Gold Cup motorboat race for third straight year; only boat to finish three straight heats.

Kovacs, McNeill, Schroeder, Van Horn Feature Net Attack

The recent surge of Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., to the fore in eastern clay court and grass tournaments must be pleasing to U. S. L. T. A. interpretors of the theory that net play of the sharp volleys and overhead smash type is the most reliable and only form of game that would lead toward the stamping of tennis "greatness."

Other names might be included in the successful group today using this method of play, the names of Don McNeill, Ted Schroeder or of Welby Van Horn for instance.

But Kovacs is new to most tennis enthusiasts, having only made one eastern swing before, and that two years ago.

The rangy youngster, after a year's layoff, has steped his game up to a remarkable pitch, with undoubtedly one of the highest notes being sounded Thursday at Seabright with his three-set defeat of Frankie Parker, No. 2 ranking player in the nation.

Parker a Stylist

In a nutshell, the story of the hard-hitting, rangy player grabbing the net at every opportunity vs. the defensive retriever type was clearly told.

Parker, long noted as a stylist with perfect shots, lacking only a forehand with sting and pace, belongs to the same school as Bitsy Grant. Bobby Riggs, national champion, is more or less a professor in this school, inasmuch as he prefers to play the baseline game, but goes to the net in pressing matches.

But Kovacs' victory over Parker, interpreting the count of 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, is the case of just too much power and decisiveness at the net.

The mere capturing of the net is not a signal of success, naturally, for once the net is obtained then ability in reaching accurately placed drives by the opponent, and sharp volleys on the part of the players at the net is necessary.

But the report of Kovac's play is decisive in the arguments of U. S. L. T. A. officials. Parker was not "off" his game, in fact, he was as accurate in his baseline drives as perfection could be. Yet, Kovacs at the net, commanded after the first set.

The Oakland youngster merely whipped his backhand into action, which backhand is now being whispered as powerful and accurate as that of the great Don Budge.

McNeill's Success

Time and again Parker would retrieve practically "impossible" shots, only to have Kovacs powder the ball away. No "retriever" can last all afternoon against a young "gunner" with the accuracy and sting of Kovacs.

McNeill's recent success in the past year is a result of his increasing soundness at the net. Today, he is ranked near the top in the list of players most capable at net play, whereas a little over a year ago, McNeill, without a net game, was outside of the first ten. In less than one full season of working on a net game, McNeill had risen to No. 3.

This year, if rankings were to be listed now, the Kenyon College star would undoubtedly be first, superseding Riggs. Listed in his tournament wins is the National Clay Courts championship held in Chicago, the national intercollegiate singles title at Philadelphia and the Seminole tournament—all these in recent weeks. Important "wins" during the winter season were also collected by McNeill.

Whereas previously McNeill played from the baseline, now his game is completely an attacking rush to net.

Undoubtedly Schroeder's fine progress at the age of 18 is his play at the net. Still growing, Schroeder has featured this type of play. Only unsteadiness that probably will disappear with experience is his handicap today.

There are days when Budge's prediction that Schroeder will be the next great champion appear well founded, and those days seem to assure the youngster of a speedy rise to that pinnacle.

Van Horn Slips

Yet the erratic play of youth may come out the next afternoon. Right now, Schroeder is concentrating on perfection of sharp and decisive volleys. The day will soon come when this youngster makes fewer one and two inch misses.

Van Horn has been a decided disappointment to tennis followers this year. Reaching great heights at the national singles last year at Forest Hills by defeating Elwood Cooke, Wayne Sabin and John Bromwich, Van Horn's performances this season have been far below promise.

No one can explain his potential drop, not even Welby himself, but something is wrong. Van Horn is another of these net players, but whereas a year ago he doted on accuracy and speed, this season finds him with less accuracy.

Possessing the height and ranginess that typifies a national champion, his game, when perfected, puts another youngster in the focus of the U. S. L. T .A., who are more pleased this year with their future Davis Cup chances than a year ago.

Mothboat Races Start Aug. 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, July 27—Skippers from all sections of the East will be here Aug. 9, 10, and 11 to compete in the Middle Atlantic Mothboat Sailing Championships.

Entries have already been received from sailors of the small craft in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Florida. There will be individual races for both juniors and seniors as well as contests for the Inter-Club Challenge Trophy. The Steel Pier Trophy, emblematic of the Middle Atlantic title, will be at stake in the senior events.

The races will be held in Clam Creek under the auspices of the Evening Star Yacht Club, the members of which first introduced the now so popular moth boats.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Detroit	54	35	.607	
Cleveland	54	36	.600	½
Boston	48	41	.539	6
New York	46	41	.529	7
Chicago	43	42	.506	9
St. Louis	38	44	.413	12½
Washington	38	44	.413	12½
Philadelphia	35	53	.398	18½

Results July 26

Boston 14, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 4.
Cleveland 13, Washington 2.
New York 10, Chicago 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	59	25	.702	
Brooklyn	51	34	.600	8½
New York	45	38	.542	13½
Chicago	48	45	.516	15½
St. Louis	38	43	.469	18½
Pittsburgh	38	45	.458	20½
Boston	29	52	.358	28½
Philadelphia	28	54	.341	30

Results July 26

Pittsburgh 9, Boston 0.
Chicago 14, New York 1.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 3 (called in 10th, rain.)
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 5.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

United States recaptured Davis Cup after 10 year lapse by defeating Great Britain 4-1 in challenge round. Frank Parker beat Charles E. Hare, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2 for deciding point.

Sports Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press reports

Seabright Tennis

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—Bobby Riggs, the Nation's No. 1 net man, and unranked Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., bested torrid weather and semifinal opponents yesterday to gain the championship round of the fifty-third annual Seabright invitation tennis tournament.

National Champion Alice Marble smothered the championship bid of Sarah Palfrey of Reno, Nev., 6—0, 6—4, and Mary Hardwick, England's Wightman Cup performer, eliminated 20-year-old Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2, in a protracted driving duel in the women's semifinal round.

* * *

Public Links Golf

DETROIT — A 31-year-old "week-end" golfer and a 23-year-old unemployed automotive factory worker who never have won a title of any consequence met today for pay-as-you-go golf's highest honor.

At Rackham municipal course, where all week a huge field has torn par to pieces, Robert Clark of St. Paul and Michael Dietz of Detroit faced a 36-hole duel for the national public links crown.

Their only claims to golfing fame are the St. Paul city championship won this year by Clark and medalist honors taken by Dietz in the sectional qualifying trial for the public links tournament.

* * *

St. Paul Open

ST. PAUL—Ed Oliver, of Hornell, N. Y., the stocky professional who was disqualified in this summer's national open championship, carded a brilliant six under par 66 late yesterday to clinch the first round lead in the $7,500 St. Paul open golf championship.

Oliver had identical nines of 33-33, getting three birdies going out and as many coming home. He never was over par nor in serious trouble on any hole and not one of his putts which gave him birdies was longer than 15 feet as he consistently laid iron shots close to the pin.

His total was two shots under the 68's turned in by Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., Bill Kaiser of Louisville and Frank Moore of Detroit, who as the early leaders led a smashing attack on the Keller course par of 36-36—72.

* * *

National Poll

CHICAGO—A big new batch of votes for Eddie Anderson sent the Iowa mentor far ahead in the National poll to choose a head coach for the college All-Stars in their football game with the Green Bay Packers in Soldier Field Aug. 29.

Anderson gained more than 155,000 points in 24 hours, giving him a total of 161,544. The poll closes Aug. 3.

The fans are selecting a five-man staff with the coach receiving the most points serving as head mentor.

* * *

Point Judith Golf

NARRAGANSETT, R. I.—Jean Bauer of Metacomet, Rhode Island women's champion, yesterday defeated Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, the former national champion representing the host club, 4 and 3, in the final of the Point Judith invitation golf tournament.

Miss Bauer, sinking putts of 12 feet twice and 20 feet at crucial moments outlasted Mrs. Vare who had marked difficulties on the greens, missing twice from three feet and under.

* * *

N. Y. State Amateur

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Willie Turnesa of Elmsford reached the finals of the New York state amateur golf championship yesterday with a 3-and-2 semifinals victory over Fred Allen of Rochester.

Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie won the right to meet Turnesa for the title by beating Alex Banazek, Syracuse, 1 up.

* * *

Triple Golf Titlist

AUGUSTA, Maine—Ray Lebel, 17-year-old Lewiston youth, became the first triple golf titlist in Maine when he won the Maine resident amateur championship yesterday by defeating Carl Bradbury of Bangor, another youthful golfer, 3 and 1.

Lebel earlier this season won the state interscholastic and the junior championship over the same Augusta course.

* * *

Sets Course Record

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Dorothy Kirby, pretty young medalist from Atlanta, set a sensational new course record of 69 on the Biltmore Forest Country Club links yesterday in defeating defending champion Jane Gothran of Greenville, S. C., 7 and 6, in semifinals of the annual women's invitation tournament.

The new mark is six strokes better than women's par for the course, and two shots better than men's par. When she tapped in the last putt on the 18th green it marked the first time a woman ever had broken 70 at Biltmore Forest.

It was sweet victory for the Georgia girl because she was defeated by Miss Cothran in last year's finals.

Michigan Star Wins His 'I'

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—Andrew G. Reid, who starred in athletics for Michigan, is a member of Iowa's alumni "I" Club.

The former Big Ten football official is listed among six new honorary members.

National League Field
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BEES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at National League Field STA. 9600

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 115,000
Previous day's sales 272,810
1940 volume to date 132,801,705
1939 volume to date 124,448,025

Small Price Changes In Stock Market

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—The stock market kept its feet on the ground today but generally failed to move very far in any direction.

While fractional gains were fairly well distributed at the start of the final hour, dealings were so slow price changes were meaningless.

A heat wave and persistent speculative apathy caused numerous traders to give Wall Street a wide berth. The result was an exceptionally deserted appearance of most commission houses.

The European war continued to take the greater part of the blame for the insipid market performance. In addition, financial circles inclined to limit buying commitments pending more assurances a "dog-day" letdown in business would not be too severe. Already signs of a flattening of the upward curve were in evidence.

A shade higher were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, Glenn Martin, American Telephone, Southern Pacific, Loft, and Consolidated Edison.

Although market followers entertained high hopes for the steel industry, they did not overlook the summary of the American Iron & Steel Institute disclosing new orders for structural metal in June fell about 10 per cent below the like 1939 month. Backlogs of orders at the end of June were placed at 388,548 tons, compared with 481,234 on hand at this time last year.

Those with bullish inclinations were encouraged by the Federal Reserve Board survey indicating further expansion in the country's department store sales. For the week ended July 20, the increase over the corresponding 1939 week was estimated at 9 per cent. In the preceding week the year-to-year gain was 7 per cent. Dallas, Texas, led with an upturn of 17 per cent.

Bond Market Quiet

Trading was listless and price changes for the most part held to fractions either way in today's half holiday bond market. Rail liens accounted for the majority of trading, with Boston & Maine 5s and Michigan Central 4½s up from slightly under to more than two points.

Shortly before noon no U. S. Government bonds had been sold.

Few foreign liens were dealt in, with Canadian 5s gaining more than a point, Tokyo Electric Light 6s losing about that much, and the others up or down small fractions in a mixed trend.

Among the gainers by fractions were Beth. Steel 3½s, Columbia Gas and Electric 5s of '61, Goodrich 4¼s, International Hydro Electric 6s and National Dairy 3¾s. Off slightly were Armour of Delaware 4s of '55, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Milwaukee Road 5s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, New York Central 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Locotive pf	$2	..	Aug. 16	Aug. 7
Cuban-Am Manganese pf "A"	32c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 9
Cuban-Am Manganese pf "B"	32c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 9
Florida Portland Cement 7% pf	$3.50	..	Aug. 15	July 31
Inter Rys of Cen Am 5% pf	$1.25	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Keith-Albee Orpheum 7% pf	$1.75	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
United Gas Corp pf	$7	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 9

Extra

Castle (A M) Co	25c	..	Aug. 10	July 31

Initial

Am Invest of Tel new	25c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Walworth Co pf	60c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1

Interim

Conduits National	15c	..	Aug. 8	Aug. 5
Courtaulds Ltd 2½%		..	.....	.....
Bethlehem Steel	$1.25	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 9
Chrysler Corp	$1.25	..	Sep. 12	Aug. 12
Ingersoll-Rand	$2	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 5
Midvale Co	$1.50	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Okonite Co	$1.50	..	Aug. 1	July 23
Privateer Mines, Ltd	3c	..	Aug. 10	July 30

Regular

Am Can pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Am Home Prod	20c	M	Sep. 3	Aug. 14
Am Metal Co	25c	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 22
Am Metal Co pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 22
Am Re-Insurance	40c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Am Steel Foun	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Baldwin Loco Wks 7% pf	$1.05	S	Sep. 3	Aug. 17
Bankers & Shippers Ins Co of N Y	$1.25	Q	Aug. 13	Aug. 5
Blue Ribbon Corp, Ltd. 5% pf	62½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Bower Roll Bear	75c	..	Sep. 20	Sep. 6
Castle (AM) Co	25c	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Creameries of America, Inc., $3.50 conv. pf	$7½c	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 10
Dayton Rub Mfg	25c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 3
Diem & Wing Paper Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Employers Reinsurance Corp	40c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Engineers Pub Serv $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Do$5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Field (Marshall, & Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Field (Marshall) & Co. 6% 2d pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
First Nat Bk & Tr Co (New Haven)	50c	S	Aug. 1	July 11
Hackensack Wat pf A	43¾c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Holyoke Nat Bank	$1	S	Aug. 1	July 31
Lake of the Woods Mill 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 7
Meadville Tel Co 3½c	37½c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Mercantile Nat Bank (Chicago)	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 24
Mercantile Nat Bank (Chicago)	$1	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Monarch Life Ins Co (Springfield, Mass.)	$1.25	S	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Nat Exchange Bk of Wheeling	$1	Q	July 1	June 29
New Eng Wat Lt&Pw Associates 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Okonite Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Okla - Interstate Mtn 7% pr pf	$1.57½	S	Aug. 1	July 15
Pillsbury Flour M	40c	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 15
S Carolina Pow Co $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Warren Fdry&Pipe	50c	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 15

Loose-Wiles Biscuit

NEW YORK (AP)—Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. had net profit of $441,308, equal to 66 cents a common share, in the six months ended June 30. This compared with $382,640, or 54 cents in the first half of 1939.

Simonds Saw & Steel

NEW YORK—Simonds Saw & Steel Co. reported for six months to June 30 net income of $758,371, equal to $1.52 a share on the common stock, compared with $371,346, or 75 cents a share in the like 1939 periods.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	6	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	44	44	44	Jul 22
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 25
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	4	18	18	18	Jul 24
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 19
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	1	40	40	40	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Jul 20
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	21	¾	⅝	⅝	Jul 24
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 24
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	9¼	8⅞	9¼	Jul 26
17¼	.	Alleghany pr pf	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 26
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl 1½e)	8	21⅜	21	21¼	Jul 26
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	4	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	Jul 25
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	148½	148¼	148¼	Jul 26
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9	9	9	Jul 25
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	11	11	11	Jul 26
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	.	63	63	63	Jul 16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 25
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 26
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	41¼	41	41	Jul 23
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	Jul 26
75	41¾	Am Airlines	2	58	58	58	— ¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	6½	6½	6½	Jul 25
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 26
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	36	36	36	Jul 26
2¾	2⅛	Am Cable & R	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¼
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	Jul 26
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+ ¼
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	42½	42	42½	
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	6	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅝
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	Jul 24
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Jul 24
8¼	4½	Am Com Alco	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 26
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	3	9	8¾	8¾	Jul 25
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jul 26
24¼	9½	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	12	12	12	Jul 25
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 16
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	26	26	26	+ ⅞
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	4	4	4	Jul 24
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jul 27
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Jul 26
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jul 26
6⅜	.	Am Internat'l	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 20
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	47½	47½	Jul 24
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	12½	12¼	12½	Jul 26
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	50	50	50	
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	12½	12½	12½	
3⅝	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 25
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	4	14	14	14	Jul 23
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90½	90½	90½	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	7	3½	3½	3½	
63¼	34⅜	APL $6 pf (3¾k)	2	48¼	47½	48¼	Jul 25
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	8	41½	41	41½	Jul 26
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	1	60	60	60	Jul 22
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 25
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	2	36	36	36	+ ⅞
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	5	135½	134⅞	134⅞	Jul 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	56	56	56	Jul 22
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	2	23⅛	22½	23⅛	Jul 26
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 22
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 24
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 26
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	74¾	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅝
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15½	15	15½	Jul 10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	160	159¾	160	+ ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅜
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	8	73⅜	73¼	73¼	
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	145	145	145	
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	10	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90¾	89⅞	89⅞	Jul 19
12	6	Am Woolen	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 16
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	38¾	38½	38½	Jul 26
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	39	39	39	Jul 19
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	24	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 22
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	3	14	14	14	Jul 25
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 19
35½	23	Arch-D-M .70e)	2	26	26	26	Jul 22
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	2	101	101	101	
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	16	4½	4½	4½	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	41	41	41	Jul 19
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	4	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	29¼	29	29¼	Jul 26
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 19
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	2	4¼	4	4	Jul 23
5¾	2½	Assd Dry Goods	3	5½	5½	5½	
80	68½	Assd D G I pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	61	61	61	Jul 24
45	29½	Associates In (2)	2	31	31	31	Jul 25
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	1	15½	15¼	15¼	Jul 26
57½	30½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	47	47	47	Jul 25
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	12	12	12	Jul 26
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 16
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	20⅞	20¾	20¾	Jul 26
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jul 19
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	46	46	Jul 24
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Jul 24
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	Jul 26
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 26
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅞	12¾	Bald Loco ct	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 25
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8⅜	8½	Jul 26
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 26
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jul 26
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	6	23¾	23½	23¾	Jul 17
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Jul 22
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 26
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	4	28	28	28	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	4	18⅝	18½	18⅝	Jul 26
56¾	49¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	51½	51½	51½	+1
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	27½	27½	27½	Jul 24
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	21	77½	76⅜	77½	+ ¾
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	120	120	120	Jul 25
34½	14	Bigelow-S (.5e)	4	18	18	18	Jul 15
22½	25	Black & Dk (1)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17	17	17	Jul 22
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	4	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	25½	25¼	25½	Jul 26
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jul 24
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jul 26
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 26
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	5	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ¼
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅝	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jul 26
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jul 25
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 25
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 26
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	19	19	Jul 24
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7	7	7	Jul 26
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Jul 20
16⅞	14.	Calif Pack (1)	3	18	18	18	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50½	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	Jul 26
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
19½	11	Camph Wy(.90e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jul 26
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 25
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jul 26
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 22
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (13¼e)	2	28½	28½	28½	Jul 26
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 25
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	48	48	48	Jul 24
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	46⅞	46¼	46¼	Jul 26
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	2	28	28	28	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 25
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17½	17½	17½	Jul 24
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 25
5½	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	5	5	5	Jul 26
6	3	Century Rib M	.	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	3	24	23	24	+1
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 25
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22	22	22	Jul 26
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jul 26
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	9	38	37¾	38	+ ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Jul 24
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	.	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	3	1	1	1	Jul 26
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅞	7	7⅞	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	.	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 25
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 25
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 26
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 24
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	4	10⅛	10	10	Jul 26
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	2	3	2⅞	3	Jul 26
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	11	67⅛	66¾	67	+ ⅜
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 26
4⅛	2	City Stores	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jul 26
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	3	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	6	27	27	27	Jul 26
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	10	32½	32¼	32¼	Jul 26
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 26
.	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	.	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	100	99½	100	Jul 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	22	22	22	Jul 25
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	16	15¼	16	Jul 26
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	5	18½	18⅜	18½	Jul 26
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	5	18½	18½	18½	Jul 23
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	84	84	84	Jul 25
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 15
23½	14⅜	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 24
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	80	80⅝	80	Jul 24
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	29	29	29	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	Jul 19
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	35¼	35¼	35¼	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	6	102	102	102	Jul 24
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	12	9¼	9	9⅛	Jul 26
13⅜	¾	Com'th & South	21	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	58¼	58¼	58¼	Jul 25
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	3	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 18
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jul 25
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12	12	12	Jul 26
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	8	12	12	12	Jul 25
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	6	20⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

British Pound Drop Affects Bolivian Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Depreciation of the pound sterling has affected Bolivia — adversely — probably more than any other South American country. Tin is the "all in all" of foreign trade and, because this mineral is smelted and controlled in England, the nation's fortunes rise and fall according to the quotations of the pound.

A 20 per cent reduction of the 1940 Budget was determined when the war crisis first set in. The drop in English money was primarily responsible for this, but there was also another cause—prewar loans authorized for public works. The fluctuations of the pound induced the Government to adopt a definite official exchange standard of 40 pesos for one dollar.

Costs Increase

As the war advanced and maritime warfare intensified, Bolivia suffered both ways from the increased cost of freight and insurance. This is because it lives largely on imported products. It has not developed national industries to the extent of its neighbors.

The cost of living has more than doubled since commencement of the war. The Government decreed salary and wage increases up to 30 per cent and severe measures against speculation and unjustified increases in prices, especially of house rents.

It is difficult to appease the office and mine worker. All troubles are traced back to the depreciated pound, so that the Government would like once and for all to sever this financial bond. The only way out is to sell the tin to the United States and encourage smelting in that country.

This is an old formula for solving Bolivia's politico-economic problem but every Bolivian is convinced it is the correct one. If the difficulties of transferring the smelting from one side of the Atlantic to the other were purely financial these would soon be overcome. The United States is anxious to strengthen continental economy and, incidentally, to improve its strategic position, militarily. This can be done by reducing its dependence on British smelting of all tin ores, Bolivian included.

Technical Difficulties

There are technical difficulties, however. A mission has been sent to Washington since the war revived the tin question in its most acute form, and discussions have covered technical aspects. It is understood that satisfactory progress is being made with experimental smelting.

Meantime, at home, mining production has increased to compensate for loss in price. Exports for May and June exceeded 3,000 tons, whereas the figures for March and April were 2,200 and 2,400 tons respectively.

Exports of bismuth and wolfram have also increased considerably due to war demands. All shipments are by the Pacific coast ports, and, so far, there have been no difficulties in ocean carriage, via the Panama Canal, to England, except for the higher charges.

1940 Lamb Crop Seen Largest on Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—Based on reports from producers, the Agriculture Department estimated the 1940 lamb crop at 32,729,000 head, the largest on record. This was 3 per cent larger than the 1939 crop of 31,781,000 and 9 per cent larger than 1929-38 average of 30,085,000.

The increase over last year was nearly all in the Western sheep states where the crop was estimated at 21,613,000 head compared with 20,808,000 in 1939.

Texas accounted for this sharp increase, the crop there growing from 4,030,000 head in 1939 to 4,867,000 this year.

Gains also were reported in South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada. There were decreases in California and Oregon.

Business Personals

CHICAGO—Mrs. Jane H. Eastburn, dean of women for the general office of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, will retire on company annuity Aug. 18.

During the 17 years that Mrs. Eastburn has been in the service of the company she has interviewed approximately 60,000 men and women who have come to her for employment and advice

Before joining the company Mrs. Eastburn had operated her own office as public stenographer and court reporter at Rockford, Ill., and Chicago.

NEW YORK—Election of two Boston certified public accountants as members of the American Institute of Accountants was announced at Institute headquarters here by John L. Carey, Secretary.

The two Boston accountants are Philip W. Johnson, partner in Johnson, Decker Company, and Harry Siegel, associate of Samuel Cohen.

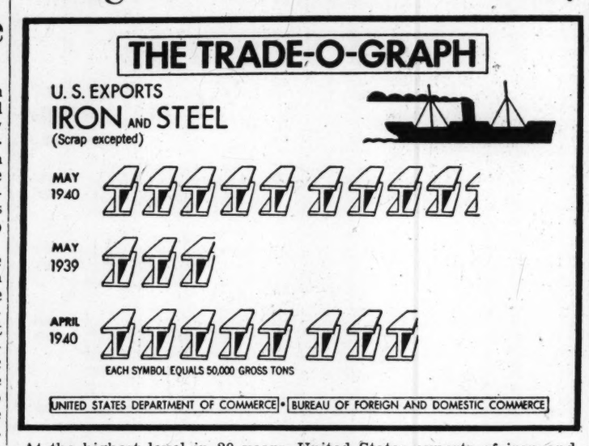
Clifford W. Michel, partner of the New York Stock Exchange firm of J. S. Bache & Co., has been elected a director of the New Amsterdam Casualty Co. He was also elected a trustee of the U. S. Casualty Co.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	122.40	26.32	22.19
Net change	+.35	+.06	+.03
Previous close	122.05	26.26	22.16
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.43
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

U. S. Iron and Steel Exports Highest in 20 Years in May



At the highest level in 20 years, United States exports of iron and steel totaled 471,481 gross tons in May. The April trade had amounted to 391,754 tons and that of May, 1939, to 147,760 tons.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In June the British Government has been spending, for war and all other purposes, at the rate of £3,750,000,000 a year. Tax revenue was estimated by Sir John Simon, when as Chancellor of the Exchequer he introduced present taxes, at about £1,250,000,000. The deficit, no matter whether you subtract, or add up and divide by two, is £2,500,000,000.

The spartan method of covering the deficit, is to subtract; subtract purchasing power from the people by compulsion, so that there may be no inflation.

The easier way, politically and because it requires no drastic break with peace-time freedoms, is to add up and divide by two; add up wages and purchasing power, and divide it by two or more through an inflationary rise in prices.

Follow Primrose Path

We seem to be following the primrose path with all the facility born of experience in other wars. The Economist of June 29, 1940, quotes from the Economist of October, 1917: "The revolution in our spending habits which has been preached as essential to the sound finance of the war has not yet been accomplished."

The trade unionists, now key elements in the Government, have not modified their preoccupation with money rather than real wages. Compulsory savings have so far been rejected in favor of voluntary. Now another practice of the last war has been revived. Subscriptions have been opened for an issue of 2½ per cent National Defense Bonds; issued at par, payable in full on subscription, the issue without limit and open until further notice, to be repaid at par on July 1, 1947, or from July 1, 1945, on three months' notice.

Technical jargon in London calls this a "tap" issue. This method produced subscriptions to Exchequer and National War Bonds totaling £2,310,000,000 during and immediately after the last war.

When subscriptions opened, 2½ per cent Conversion Loan stood at 98, with nine years' maximum life; 2½ per cent National Defense Bonds, redeemable on the average in 1946, stood at 99¾. The new issue offered an interest rate almost exactly in line with existing interest structure.

The small, private investor will obviously prefer the existing 3 per cent National Defense Bonds, of which he may hold up to a maximum of £1,000, with ½ per cent better interest, the maximum life, equal security, provision for repayment at six months' notice.

New Bonds Appeal

Thus, the new bonds will appeal in the first instance to the institutional investor, such as banks and insurance companies. Subscription to the issue is therefore likely to come more from already accumulated funds than from new savings. In so far as this happens, the Government will be spending ahead of savings and will be encouraging an inflation.

The Bank of England note circulation is rising rapidly. On June 28, 1939, the note circulation was £499,000,000. On Sept. 6, 1939, it was £550,000,000. On May 1, 1940, it was £541,000,000. By June 26, 1940, the all-time record had been pushed up to £602,000,000.

For the rapid increase during June there are various explanations. There is normally a seasonal increase at this time. Output has been increasing in industry in armaments and similar manufacture, but the increase in demand for notes resulting from this has slowed down.

During June there was a renewed wave of evacuation, which required more notes in circulation to pay its way. Provisions for decentralization of the banking system, and its division into regions self-contained in case of invasion, increased demand of the clearing banks for notes. And doubtless many individual citizens are holding more notes in their pocketbooks just in case an emergency turns up.

Watch Circulation

They are all good reasons for a rise in note circulation. But that rise is nevertheless being watched with a touch of anxiety in the banking world.

The scale of the savings raised through the National Savings movement can be illustrated by three figures. The average weekly total of subscriptions to National Savings Certificates and 3 per cent Bonds during the 27 weeks to May 28 was just over £6,000,000. During June the weekly rate jumped to nearly £10,000,000. In the special effort National Savings Week over £20,000,000 was subscribed. If this maximum rate could be maintained for a year, the total subscribed would be less than half the currently running Government deficit.

The progressive occupation by Germany of large parts of Europe is leading to the practical elimination of bearer stock certificates; certificates of stock whose ownership could be simply transferred from hand to hand. Germany will be only too eager to turn to advantage the loot secured in conquered territory; to make this more difficult bearer certificates are being converted in London into registered certificates on a large scale. Charges for this reinscription are abolished by some institutions, reduced by others.

Labor Shortage

The Ministry of Labor Gazette illustrates the shortage of skilled labor in many vital industries by an analysis of unemployment in various industries. In May, 1940, 6.1 per cent of the total number of insured workers were unemployed. Maximum rates of unemployment were in hotels, public houses, etc. (11.9 per cent) and entertainments (11.6 per cent). For vehicles and aircraft manufacture only 1.9 per cent were unemployed; for engineering 2.2 per cent; and for chemicals, 2.9 per cent. In practice these figures mean that there are no reserves of skilled labor in these three vital war-time industries.

The collapse of French military opposition to Germany, and still more the fact that the Pétain Government went willingly, caused near-collapse on the British stock exchange for common shares. They recovered. But for a while there was talk of the desirability of fixed minimum prices for equities.

The discussion was academic; the stock exchange authorities had not the slightest intention of taking such a step. Minimum prices apply to gilt-edged, with the aim of preventing a rout, providing the authorities an opportunity to rally the market. But who would intervene to lift equities from minimum, if they got stuck?

Canadian War Taxes Light Compared With Heavy Burden Levied in England

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The burden of the war effort bears comparatively lightly on Canadian income tax payers, compared with the new imposts levied on British income tax payers in the budget brought down in London.

Under the new British taxes, a person making $3,000 a year, married but without dependent children, pays about $1,275 a year into the British treasury, with the tax jumped from seven shillings six pense to eight shillings six pence in the pound. A Canadian in similar circumstances pays $195 in the new Dominion income tax and the national defense tax.

Imposition of a sales tax for the first time follows a form of taxation which has been in force in Canada since 1920 and now stands at 8 per cent.

The British sales tax will be graded, and will not be a blanket impost as is the present one in the dominion. However, the different grades of taxation are much higher than anything in Canada with 33⅓ per cent on luxuries, 24 per cent on retail prices and 16⅔ per cent on wholesale, or 12 per cent on retail prices on a wide range of necessities.

The new British policy to make deduction of income tax from salaries compulsory is somewhat similar to the plan followed now in Canada to take the 2 and 3 per cent national defense tax from every wage earners' pay check each week.

New taxes on beer, tobocco and light wines jumped the British imposts far ahead of anything similar in Canada. Canada has not yet levied any onerous taxes on entertainment, which were included in the new British budget.

Goodrich 6 Months' Net 26 Cents Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—B. F. Goodrich Company net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1940, amounted to $1,362,691 after provision for depreciation, interest, and federal income taxes, David M. Goodrich, Chairman of the board, reported.

Earnings for the first six months of this year, after providing for regular preferred dividend requirements, were equal to 26 cents per share of common stock.

Consolidated net profit in the corresponding period of 1939, which included non-recurring profits of $415,188 and the results of operations of certain foreign subsidiaries not now consolidated, amounted to $3,122,728.

Consolidated net sales for the first half of 1940 totaled $67,502,026, an increase of 6.4 per cent over the net sales for the corresponding period of 1939, after excluding in both periods net sales of the European subsidiaries not now consolidated.

Brewster to Boost Pay Roll

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The Brewster Aeronautical Corp., with plants at Long Island City and Newark, N. J., expects to increase its working force from 3,000 to 10,000 employees in attaining peak production, it was announced today by James Work, president.

Many Concerns Earnings Rise During Quarter

Numerous concerns throughout the United States are now reporting earnings following the close of the second quarter of this year. The following is a list of some of the companies whose statements have reached stockholders and reported by the Associated Press.

National Cash Register Co. and subsidiaries reported for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $618,960, equal to 38 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $704,344, or 43 cents a share, in the like quarter last year.

Nash-Kelvinator Corporation., Detroit, for the three months ended June 30 showed net profit of $901,939, equal to 21 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $108,264, or two cents a share, in the like period last year.

Vultee Aircraft, Inc., reported net loss of $335,318 for the first six months of this year. Comparable figures are not available.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. reported $818,088, net profit or 69 cents a common share, for the six months ended June 30. This compared with $136,935 or 12 cents a share in the same period last year.

Lone Star Cement Corp., reported net profit of $818,055 or 85 cents a share for the quarter ended June 30. This compared with $923,661 or 96 cents a share in the like period of 1939.

General Cable Corp. for the quarter ended June 30 reported net profit of $768,-156, equal to 29 cents a share on the common stock, against a profit of $26,494, or 17 cents a share on the $7 preferred stock, in the second quarter last year.

Hershey Chocolate Co., Hershey, Pa., for three months ended June 30 showed net profit of $814,881, equal to 82 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $1,-051,396, or $1.16 a share on the common in the June quarter last year.

Net profit of Freeport Sulphur Co. for the June quarter was $636,578 or 80 cents a common share. This compared with $338,530 or 42 cents a share in the same period last year.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., Canadian gold producer, had June quarter net profit of $972,831 or $1.22 a common share, against $942,991 or $1.18 a share in the same quarter of 1939.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. net profit for the June quarter was $1,639,889 or 92 cents a common share, compared with $990,145 or 56 cents a share in the same period last year.

Otis Elevator Co., in the first half of this year earned $1,783,629 or 79 cents a common share. This compared with $1,-578,157 or 69 cents a common share in the same period of 1939.

Sun Oil Co. profit for the first half of this year was $4,973,265 or $1.91 a common share, compared with $1,085,898 or 34 cents a share in the first half last year.

Fairbanks Morse Co. reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $948,177 or $1.58 a common share, against $718,397 or $1.20 a share in the same period last year.

Aviation Corp. had a net loss for the six months ended May 31 of $289,825 compared with a net loss of $1,000,207 in the same period of the preceding fiscal year.

Gannett Co., Inc., and wholly owned subsidiaries reported for six months ended June 30 consolidated net profit, including equity in undistributed net profits of controlled companies, of $707,273. This compared with profit of $645,090 in the first half of 1939.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. reported for the first six months of 1940 net profit of $538,714, equal to $1.05 a share on the common stock, compared with $374,-831, or 67 cents in the like 1939 period.

General Theaters Equipment Corp. reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $408,318, equal to 69 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $328,230, or 55 cents in the comparable 1939 period.

First half net profit of American Steel Foundries was $1,666,525 or $1.40 a common share against $114,342 or 9 cents a common share in the first half of last year.

The B. F. Goodrich Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,-362,691, equal to 26 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $3,122,728 in the like period of 1939, which included non-recurring profits of $415,188.

Babcock & Wilcox Co., makers of boilers, reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,474,905 or $2.19 a common share, compared with a net loss of $636,620 in the like period of 1939.

Life Savers Corp. had net profit in the first half of $499,100, equal to $1.42 a share, compared with $493,560, or $1.41, in the like period last year. The latest report does not include an exchange loss of $38,741, or 11 cents a share, as a result of revaluing assets of Canadian subsidiaries.

Ex-Cell-O Corp. reported for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $835,452 equal to $2.10 a share on common stock compared with $187,057, or 47 cents a share in the June quarter last year. For six months profit amounted to $1,412,948 equal to $3.55 a share compared with $336,828, or 85 cents in the first half of 1939.

Dixie-Vortex Company reported net profit for the 12 months ended June 30 of $825,-007, equal after Class "A" stock requirements to $1.87 a share on common stock. This compares with net profits of $819,978 for the same period a year ago, or $1.94 a share on common stock after Class "A" stock requirements.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., excluding European subsidiaries, reported for the June quarter net profit of $316,-112 equal to 46 cents a share on the common stock compared with $287,777 or 41 cents in the comparable quarter last year. The 1939 report included European subsidiaries.

Air Line Traffic Breaks Records

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Air line passenger traffic in the United States broke all records during June, the Air Transport Association of America reported.

The 101,172,222 revenue passenger miles flown last month was 11.59 per cent higher than the May figure of 90,662,538, the previous record month. The increase over June, 1939, was 59.14 per cent.

Livestock Prices Decline in Most Sections in Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Most of the weakness which developed in the livestock markets this week was attributed either directly or indirectly to a prolonged heat wave throughout the country.

Reduced meat consumption brought about sharp declines in the wholesale centers and an immediate reflection in live prices. Early in the week dry fed steers and yearlings made minor gains only to lose all of the betterment and a little more around midweek.

Hogs declined to three successive sessions and held steady levels Thursday only through abridged marketings, while spring lambs closed 15-25c lower than late last week.

Fed steers of value to sell $11 up finished steady to weak, other fed steers weak to 25c lower and grassers 25-50c off. Hogs lost 25-35c during the four-day period.

Best steers made $11.85, hogs closed at $6.50 down and no spring lambs passed $9 after mid-week.

Saturated with weakness, the hog market yielded price ground until Thursday when a miniature run made unchanged prices possible.

Shipping demand lacked breadth and packer support suggested a seasonal reduction in slaughtering operations, or at least an adjustment to meet the dwindling movement of pork products into trade channels. Best hogs sold Monday at $6.75 and through consecutive downturns closed at $6.50 down. Good and choice 200-270 pound butchers closed at $6-$6.45 largely, with 270-330 pounds at $5.40-6.10 and most sows in a range of $4.40-$5.25, a few lights $5.40.

Spring lambs closed 15-25c lower after having sold higher on Monday when a top of $9.40 was established. Final sales were down from $9, with the late bulk of native and western springers at $8.50-$8.85. Feeding lambs sold down from $8.50 and most yearlings brought $7.25-$7.75, top $8.50 for strictly choice offerings early in the week.

Air Reduction Net Shows an Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Air reduction Company, and wholly-owned subsidiaries, for the three months ended June 30, 1940, show net income earned on the outstanding stock, after depreciation and estimated Federal taxes, of $1,663,106, equivalent to 61 cents per share on 2,711,491 shares of no par capital stock outstanding.

This compares with net income of $1,205,340 for the second quarter of 1939, equal to 47 cents per share on 2,563,992 shares of capital stock then outstanding.

Gross sales of the company, less discounts, returns and allowances, for the second quarter of 1940 amounted to $8,613,420, an increase of $2,007,431, or approximately 30 per cent, over gross sales of $6,605,909 reported for the second quarter of 1939.

New Issues Drop Well Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Public sale of new security issues fell off during the week ended July 25 to $22,081,000, Poor's Publishing Company reported. The decline followed two successive weeks' unusual activity in which new offerings had exceeded $100,000,000.

Most of the week's offerings represented municipal financing, no corporate issues of any size reaching the market.

Comparisons follow:

	This week	Year ago
Municipal	$18,941,000	$9,474,500
Public utility	2,350,000	26,500,000
Industrial	.....	.....
Railroad	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	750,000	119,000
Stock	40,000	4,648,000
Total	22,081,000	40,741,500

Packard Motor 6 Months' Loss Is Less Than in '39

DETROIT (AP)—Packard Motor Car Company reported a net loss of $102,365 for the six months ended June 30, last. This compares with a net loss of $1,040,616 for the comparable period of 1939.

A statement accompanying the report says that the company operated profitably through the first five months of the year, but sustained a deficit in June sufficiently large to result in a net loss for the first half of the year. Charged against June operations was a large inventory of finished cars designed to carry dealers through the current change-over period.

The company had a June 30 factory inventory of 6,300 finished cars as compared with 300 a year ago.

Master Electric Profit

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—Master Electric Co. reported second quarter net profit of $242,684, equal to $1 a share, compared to $146,191 or 60 cents a share for the corresponding 1939 period.

Hudson Bay Mining

NEW YORK (AP)—Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd., reported for 6 months ending June 30 estimated net profits of $2,610,732, equal to 93 cents a share on the capital stock compared with $2,243,-591, or 81 cents a share, in the first half of 1939.

Denver Wool Auction Price Sale's Highest

DENVER, July 26 (AP)—Prices for wool auctioned yesterday by Merrion and Wilkins, Denver wool commission firm, were the highest received so far in the annual sale which opened Monday.

The firm reported sale of 634,-250 pounds of wool. Highest price was 31¾ cents paid for a 3,900-pound clip of graded Wyoming half blood wool.

Grain Prices Steady; Corn Advances Some

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP) — Major domestic crops, with the exception of corn, soy beans, some late oats and spring wheat and minor small grains as well as field seeds and garden produce, are virtually past the stage at which they can be harmed by unfavorable weather during the growing period, grain trade experts said today.

Thus, with about half of the nation's prospective 4,500,000,000-bushel grain crop "made," failure of prices to register any marked advance during the week's hot weather is at least partially explained, they said. Prices of corn, perhaps the most vulnerable of any of the big crops not yet matured, shot up several cents at times but the rest of the grain market showed little disturbance.

Production Figures

Grain production in 1939 totaled almost 4,700,000,000 bushels. Principal reductions this season on the basis of the last official crop estimates, will be in corn and wheat. Revised estimates for 1940 will be made by private crop experts late next week and by the Government the second week of August.

Reports of corn deterioration and chinch bug damage increased in volume at the height of the heat wave but timely rain over most of the commercial belt Thursday and Friday was regarded as a life saver to much of the corn acreage. More rain is needed, however.

Black rust reports have abated recently. Crop experts attributed this partly to the fact that so much spring wheat is of a rust-resistant variety. Infection, however has been found in some non-resistant fields in the northwest. Heat and drought is believed to have damaged some spring wheat, and downward revision of estimated production is anticipated by most traders.

Corn Carryover

Concern regarding two important "unmade" crops, corn and soybeans, has been minimized by the fact that there is an unusually large carryover of corn and a record breaking acreage planted to beans. Since more than half of the bean acreage usually is harvested for hay, grain men believe the size of the crop harvested for beans will be determined more by supply and price considerations than by the weather.

Before the opening report on crop prices were ¾-2¼ cents higher than a week ago, with December contracts, representing the new crop, showing the most strength. Wheat, however, was ½-¾ lower, while oats gained ⅜-⅝, soy beans 1¼ and rye lost ¼-½.

I. B. M.'s Six Months Net Is $5.05 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corporation net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1940, as reported were $5,996,482 after deducting $958,364 blocked foreign net profits and before providing for Federal taxes. They compare with net earnings for the corresponding 1939 period of $5,492,356 after deducting $569,549 blocked foreign net profits applicable to that period.

After taxes, the net income for the first six months of 1940 was $4,535,482, equivalent to $5.05 a share on 898,178 no par capital share outstanding. It compares with net income for the corresponding 1939 period of $4,-392,356.

Foreign profits, other than Canadian, have been included in earnings only to the extent of $67,962, said Thomas J. Watson, president.

Corn Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP) — Corn prices declined more than a cent in early dealings today following reports of rains in many sections of the belt. There were downpours at some points. The forecast also predicted additional moisture over the week-end.

Opening ¼-⅜ lower, September 61-60⅞, December 57¾-¼, corn later steadied. Wheat started ⅛-¼ lower, September 74, December 75⅛.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, July 27

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Cables	$3.87	$3.86	8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2275	.2274	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010*	.4010*	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2390	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0332x	.0332x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0225x	.0225x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2195	.2235	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2400	.2387	*
Shanhai—dol	.0612	.0625	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8725	.8712	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	‖

*Currency in China—Cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotation for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to the occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	Adams Exp 4s'48	99	99	99
1	Alleghany cv 5s'44	88	88	88
2	Alleghany 5s'50 st	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
3	Allegh Val 4s'42	105	105	105
5	AmI&Chem 5½s'49	102½	102½	102½
1	Am T&T 3¼s'61	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Arm Del 4s'35	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6	AT&SF 4s'95	106	105¾	106
6	AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	85½	85¼	85½
3	AT&SF 4½s'48	103	103	103
1	Atl&Cha AL 4½s'44	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	66½	66½	66½
2	B&O '95 st C	31	31	31
10	B&O '96 st F	27¾	27¾	27¾
2	B&O 1st 4s '48	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
2	Bang & Aroo 3s '43	90	90	90
2	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	114	114	114
3	Beth Stl 3s '60	100¼	100¼	100¼
9	Beth Stl 3½s '52	107	107	107
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
26	Boston&Me 5s '67	74	73⅞	74
5	Bost&Me '61	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
6	Boston&Me 5s '55	76½	76⅜	76½
16	Boston & Me 4s '60	71½	70	71½
19	Boston & Me 4½s '70	22½	21⅞	22¼
5	Buf R & P '57 st	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1	Can Sou 5s '62	73¾	73¾	73¾
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	83	83	83
5	Can ac 5s '44	93	93	93
1	Can Pac 5s '54	63	63	63
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	44½	44½	44½
1	Cen RRNJ 5s '87	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
1	Cen RRNJ 4s '87	121¼	121¼	121¼
5	Champ F&P 4¾s'43s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	C&O 4½s '92	126¼	126¼	126¼
1	C&O rfg 3½s '63 G	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	CB&Q gen 4s'58	88½	88½	88½
22	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	C R I&P rfg 4s'34	6	6	6
6	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	106	106	106
1	Childs Co 5s'43	43	43	43
27	City of NY 3s'80	95½	95¼	95½
1	Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	77	77	77
2	Columbia G 5s '52 May	105	104½	105
4	Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
1	Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107½	107½
1	Con Edis 3½s '56	105	105	105
2	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	106	106
4	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
1	Cuba R R 6s '46	21	21	21
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
4	Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Ed Ill NY 5s '95	149	149	149
6	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107	106⅞	107
1	Erie rfg 5s '67	11	11	11
3	Erie 1st 4s '96	60¼	60¾	60¾
10	Gen Stl Cst 5½s'49	70¼	70¼	70¼
15	Goodrich 4½s '56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Gt Nor 4s '46H	94	94	94
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	103	103	103
2	Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	80	79¾	80
3	Houst Oil Tr 4½s '54	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Ill Cent 5s '55	52	52	52
4	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105½	105¼	105¼
9	Inland Stl 3s '61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	47¼	47¼	47¼
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	59	59	59
2	Keith (B F) 6s '46	100	100	100
1	Koppers Co 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
10	Kresge Found 3s '50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4	Leh Val NY 4½s '40	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
5	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	15	15	15
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	14	14	14
8	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	14	13⅞	14
6	Loews 3½s '46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	91¾	91¾	91¾
7	Mich Cen 4½s '79	62¼	62⅛	62⅛
3	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Mo-Ill 5s '59	77½	77½	77½
1	M-K-Tex 4s '52 B	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5	Mo Pac 5s '81I	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
8	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15	15	15
1	Mont Pow 3½s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	31¼	31¼	31¼
4	Mor&Essex3½s2000	40	40	40
3	Nat Dairy3¾s'51ww	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4	Natl Supply 3½s'54	103½	103½	103½
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	57¼	57¼	57¼
44	NYC&HR 3½s '97	80	80	80
4	NYCh&StL5½s'74 A	64½	64½	64½
8	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	55	54¾	55
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	47½	47½	47½
8	NY G E H&P 4s '49	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
12	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17	17	17
3	NY Steam 3½s '63	106	106	106
15	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106	106	106
2	Nor Pac 6s '2047	58½	58¼	58½
4	Nor Pac 4½s '2047	47	47	47
1	Ohio Ed 4s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	55	55	55
2	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	85¾	85¾	85¾
5	Pen Oh&Det 4s '77	100½	100½	100½
1	Pen P & L 3½s '69	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Penn RR gen 5s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
19	Pen RR 3¼s'52	85¼	85½	85¼
1	Pere Marq 4s'56	56½	56½	56½
1	Phila Co 5s'67	106	106	106
10	Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3	3	3
22	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	14	13½	14
3	Readg 4½s'97 A	69	68	69
1	Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Republic Stl 5½s'54	106	106	106
4	Republic Steel 4½s'56	98½	98½	98½
5	Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	75	73	75
2	St L S F 5s'50 B	10	10	10
1	SA&A Pass 4s '43	65	65	65
2	Seab A L cn 6s '45	4½	4½	4½
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	34¼	34¼	34¼
1	Socony-Vac 3s '64	104½	104½	104½
6	Sou Pac 4½s '68	39¾	39¾	39¾
6	Sou Pac 4½s '81	39½	39¾	39¾
5	So Pac 4½s '69	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	So Pac rfg 4s '55	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
4	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45½	45½	45½
3	South Ry gen 6s '56	70¼	70	70
3	South Ry cn 5s '94	87¾	87¼	87¼
1	Stnd Oil NJ 3s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	66½	66½	66½
10	Third Ave aj 5s '60	18¾	18½	18¾
1	Third Ave 4s '60	57	57	57
4	Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s '

Commerce and Finance

Transferring of Foreign Funds Presents Many Difficulties

Business and Industry

Britain Seen Able to Draw On Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Empire occupied a position midway between the dictator states and the United States in the matter of potential economic resources available for war purposes.

This is shown by statistics that have been compiled here to assess the relative economic forces capable of being thrown into the present struggle by Britain and its allies on the one side and by Germany, Italy and the countries they have overrun on the other.

The net position is that despite totalitarian preponderance in the numbers of Europeans upon whom the dictators can draw—approximately 200,000,000 compared with 70,000,000—the balance of relative strength is much more equal than this fact might seem to imply.

Higher Standards

This is partly because a higher standard of living on the part of the British countries renders it possible for these powers to mobilize a larger proportion of the national resources than can be done in the cases of Germany and Italy where the people have long had to do without all but the barest necessaries.

Although, for example, it may be true that in Britain, just as much as in Germany, five workers have to be kept fully employed at home in order to maintain one solder at the front, the proportion of the non-fighting element has to be definitely larger in Italy.

On the other hand, in Canada and Australia—owing to the greater employment of mass production methods—the output per man is only second to that obtaining in the United States where it has been estimated that from two to three workers turn out as much as is produced by five in Britain.

Taking all this into account the potential annual resources available for war purposes on the part of the totalitarian combination has been placed here at 4,000,000,000 sterling—on the 1937 level of prices—being not far different from those of the British Empire. But this takes no acocunt of such help as the democracies may hope to obtain in the form of war material from the United States.

Blockade Effective

It also leaves out of reckoning three other important factors. One of these is the effect of the British naval blockade in reducing enemy economic output. Another is the result in a smiliar direction of the difficulties which Germany and Italy are bound to experience in exacting efficient output from what has become practically the slave labor of the countries they have conquered.

A third factor is the weight which the masses of India may be able to throw in upon the side of the Allies.

It follows that if only the British Empire can withstand the onslaught of the blitzkrieg with which it is now threatened, long enough to enable it to catch up with its enemies in the matter of war mobilization, its prospects of ultimate victory will be good.

Another conclusion that has been reached concerns the outlook of other democracies throughout the world. This conclusion is that whereas at present—taking the United States into consideration—there is still an overwhelming preponderance of strength on the side of the ideals of freedom, the same would cease to be the case if the British Empire should not ultimately come out on top.

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Settling Left-Over Continental Exchange Business a Problem

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—However troublesome the new sterling regulations of the Bank of England may be, they are as nothing compared to the trouble the foreign exchange business is now encountering here in the handling of business in Continental currencies.

In the olden days if a resident of the United States wanted to buy sterling, francs, or the currencies of the other parliamentary countries, the Bank or exchange broker simply bought it for him. He obtained a deposit balance in London, Paris, Antwerp, or Amsterdam. Then he could sell it again and get dollars for it. That was foreign exchange, and if no transfer of goods was involved, it was called the "movement of capital."

New Exchange Rules Obscure

Now, however, only under the narrowest circumstances is a person able to purchase a London bank balance ("free sterling") without official permission, or, on the other hand, to sell one for dollars. A buyer of sterling must get it from a registered bank here, the bank gets it from the Federal Reserve, the Federal Reserve gets it from the Bank of England, and the Bank of England won't give it unless the purpose for which it is wanted fits in with the regulations of the Bank and the purposes of the British Government. (And incidentally the banks here are still trying to get the purposes of the Bank of England further clarified in the form of easily understandable rules, but it is a long job, even by cable, many of the rules being obscure and many new points constantly coming up for clarification.)

Contrariwise if an American wants to sell a London balance he can't (with few exceptions) except to the Bank of England, which will give (his bank) dollars at $4.02½ to the pound, mostly out of the proceeds of gold the Bank has been selling here or other capital the British have been disposing of in this country to bolster up the official rate.

But these difficulties are small compared with the clearing up of left-over business in continental currencies. In such case not one, but two, and in some cases even three or four, governments must first give their approval.

First of these problems is the clearing up of balances which had accumulated before the blitzkrieg. Dutch, French, Belgian, and even a few Danish and Norwegian, nationals had substantial deposit credits here together with large holdings of American securities. But they can't use them without a license from the United States Treasury. Under the Trading with the Enemy Act of Oct. 6, 1917, an executive order of April 10, 1940, provided that for Norwegians and Danes the transfer here of credit, foreign exchange, etc., is subject to U. S. Treasury license. On May 10 this was extended to the property in this country of the nationals of Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg. Then the Treasury ruled that payments could be made into the accounts without license (but not out); that payments out could be made on debts contracted before the license requirement was clamped down; that payments could be made to the Dutch Government, and to the U. S. Government for taxes, etc.; and to certain specified colonial banks of these invaded countries.

The whole purpose of course was to prevent the ownership being transferred to where the Germans could get their hands on it. On June 17 the requirements were extended to French accounts.

German Approval Necessary

At first, however, the rules were so tight that a Frenchman or Hollander living in this country couldn't even get his own living expenses out of his own bank account. The Treasury has ruled, however, that banks can pay out regularly a reasonable amount up to $500 a month to these foreigners if living in this country.

Next difficulty is, of course, after having obtained Treasury license for the sending of the money, to actually transfer it. The U. S. Treasury may be persuaded to permit a Frenchman here to send 100,000 francs to a relative in Paris. But the problem is to get it there. When the New York bank, its branch or correspondent at Vichy or Chateau Guyon, cables that some $2,300 has been credited to it and to please deliver the francs, then a week later may come the news that the remittee is in the German-occupied area and cannot be reached. The payment may also require approval of the Bank of France, the French authorities and the German authorities. The Germans have just clamped down a rule requiring all such funds to be channelled through their control.

There is no cable communication whatever with Belgium. There is little with Amsterdam, Copenhagen, or Oslo. Funds sent there are most uncertain of delivery.

The crowning difficulty is in the case of Dutch-held funds here, which are very large. After the license is obtained from the United States Treasury, the Dutch Ambassador at Washington (representing the Wilhelmina Government in London) insists on the right to approve or disapprove of such transfers. And if by any chance the transfer, having been licensed by the United States Treasury and approved by the Wilhelmina Government, is destined for Amsterdam, it must naturally there obtain for delivery the approval of the German-controlled Dutch Government or the German authorities themselves. The expatriate Danish and Norwegian Governments have not insisted on such a right, presumably because funds here are small, communication poor, and the American Government determined to keep funds from falling into German hands anyway.

Difficulty of Transfers

The net result, however, is that all transfers to the Continent must go through the hands of the American and the German control and are liable to be blocked on this end or diverted on the other. This, combined with the mechanical difficulties, makes it difficult or impossible for persons here to send help to relatives or funds to business connections. It has utterly stopped the international movement of capital between here and most of the Continent. Paradoxically while the Treasury is preventing the funds of nationals of France, Belgium, Netherlands, and other captured countries from falling into German hands, there is no such restriction on German-owned or Italian-owned funds here. They are small, however, and wire and transport difficulties would prevent their movement even if there were any pressure for it.

Outstanding trade accounts left over from before the blitzkrieg are frozen practically solid. If a French exporter sent mushrooms or objets d'art just berore the French surrender, and is owed dollars, he probably can't get them till the war's all over, or, more likely, his bank which discounted his bill in advance would be able to. Likewise an American exporter of airplanes to Holland will, of course, have to whistle for his money, or his bank may have to. This difficulty, of course, didn't arise in the case of France, shipments to which had to be cash-and-carry. In the case of England, pre-zero purchases of tin and rubber on long payments can still be paid for in either free or controlled sterling.

Quite a tangle arose a few months ago over payment for tin and rubber from the Dutch East Indies. If the contract was drawn in guilders and the American importer bought forward guilders, he couldn't get them, and was in trouble, and if he didn't, but already had spot guilders, or balances in Amsterdam, the East Indian exporter didn't want them and instructed his shipper not to deliver over dockside except for dollars.

Who Owns Earmarked Gold

The winding up of incompleted commercial accounts will cause trouble and perhaps some lawsuits but nothing to compare with the final trouble in the winding settling of who shall own and control the huge holdings here of earmarked gold, bank deposits, and securities by the captured Continental countries and their citizens. Nor can these all get the same answer.

Transfers to France since the capitulation, for example, may be considered unequivocally the property of French citizens under the control of the Pétain government. But the United States government will have to decide what government will have authority over gold earmarked here for the Banque of France—if anybody cares about gold after the war. Likewise it will have to decide who is the rightful government of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Norway.

While a good part of the unprecedented gold influx in June and July was for Continental account, probably a large part is for the British. Nearly $2,500,000,000 of gold has come here in the last six months, and of that hardly more than $250,000,000 could have been newly-mined South African gold, most of the rest having come out of the vaults of Britain and of Germany's recently captured countries. Some $1,150,000,000 arrived in June alone, of which about $750,000,000 was sold to the U. S. Treasury for dollar balances and $400,000,000 added to gold earmarked for foreign account, which means for official account. Around $250,000,000 came in during June on the U. S. Cruiser Vincennes from France, and $500,000,000 in one week from Canada by train.

It is an interesting commentary on the theory that gold is a medium of hoarding, that the French Government which was so eager to get the gold out of German hands may want it back to deliver into the Germans, but may not be able to get it. It is now supposed that the largest part of Britain's official gold hoard is now either in Canada or the United States.

If Britain wins, gold will presumably go back again. If she loses, the question rises who will get it. Hoarding requires secrecy and there's no secrecy about that much gold. A million dollars of gold at present price weighs a shade under a ton and occupies about two cubic feet, and its movement is anything but a secret to the authorities. The U. S. Treasury is just now paying over $1,000,000 in postage for a single shipment of some 5,000 tons of gold from New York to Fort Knox, registered mail.

January Freeze Fails to Halt Good Florida Citrus Crop

Aikins

Upper left: Rubdown for fruit. Each piece from the citrus groves is given a thorough cleaning before being shipped. It is put through a cleaning bath containing revolving brushes. Right: Picker carefully taking fruit from trees. Lower left: Picking time is feasting time in any grove. One of these youngsters seems to have reached his limit.

Office Equipment Domestic Sales Up, Foreign Sales Down

Outlook for leading office equipment and appliance manufacturers is clouded by loss of the important European market, the United Business Service points out in its latest report.

Domestic sales are being stimulated by the uptrend in general gusiness, and full-year volume for the industry as a whole is expected to be moderately larger than in 1939. Individual company results, however, will vary widely depending on the proportion of their business formerly derived from European sales.

Foreign shipments normally account for about 20 per cent of total U. S. office equipment sales. Loss of business in Europe has been partially offset by gains in Latin America due to the elimination of German competition. However, total U. S. overseas shipments in the first four months of 1940 were 17 per cent less than in the like 1939 period, and the decline has undoubtedly been extended recently. Nazi domination of Europe will make it difficult for United States manufacturers to regain a foothold in that market, and peace would again bring intensive German competition in various South American countries.

In contrast to the foreign outlook, domestic sales should show further moderate gains. Mounting wage costs and an increasing volume of accounting and production records will continue to stimulate demand for labor-saving devices. Higher corporate income will also encourage the replacement of much worn and obsolete equipment. At the same time, the industry is in a good position to handle national defense orders for a variety of small precision products.

As a group, the office equipment equities appear to have little present market appeal, although they are obviously well-deflated.

Baltimore's Foreign Trade—20-Year High

BALTIMORE (AP)—Foreign trade handled through the Port of Baltimore, valued at $226,141,834 for the fiscal year ended June 30, represented a 71 per cent increase over the previous fiscal year, the Association of Commerce reported.

G. H. Pouder, head of the association's Import and Export Bureau, said the value of trade was a 20-year high.

Exports were valued at $145,276,023, an increase of 103.6 per cent. Imports gained 32.8 per cent. Grain exports alone totaled 21,918,493 tons, a gain of 385 per cent over the previous fiscal year and 679 per cent over the fiscal period ended June 30, 1937.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Sells Monessen, Pa., Mill

GREENSBURG, Pa. (AP)—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation has sold its abandoned hot-mill plant at Monessen, Pa., to the Duquesne Corporation, affiliate of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, recording of the deed disclosed.

While the amount of the transaction was not made known, revenue stamps affixed to the deed indicated approximately $165,000 was involved.

The property includes 45½ acres and buildings. Carnegie-Illinois closed the works about three years ago after building new cold-roll process mills at Irvin near Clairton, Pa.

At one time, the mill employed approximately 2,200 men. Plans of the new owners were not announced.

Florida Does Good Job Saving State's Most Important Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—Contrary to fears last January, following the disastrous freeze, Florida's 1939-40 citrus crop turned out to be a fair success. The fresh fruit market brought revenue totaling $65,000,000, with about $25,000,000 coming from post-freeze shipments.

Figures made available through the Florida State Citrus Inspection Bureau, located here, show that nearly 10,000,000 boxes of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines have gone to market since the January freeze, up to July 1. Approximately the same number of boxes, predominatingly grapefruit, were used for canning purposes.

Success of the salvaging of the State's most important crop was due to regulatory measures which kept unfit fruit off the market. The inspection department worked overtime to certify all out-of-state shipments as being of marketable quality. Much fruit that would not pass the rigid requirements for fresh fruit inter-state use was utilized by the canning industry.

Looking forward to the next citrus crop, George E. Copeland, State Supervising Inspector at bureau headquarters expects the coming season to be about two weeks late in opening, with shipments being light through September. He based his predictions on effects of the freeze on the bloom last spring and to the adverse growing season which prevailed up until a few weeks ago. However, more favorable conditions recently may change the outlook, Mr. Copeland concedes.

Next year's citrus crop will not be as heavy as that of two years ago, he says, using Federal estimates and his own departmental reports. The 1938-39 season virtually overlapped with the beginning of last year's season. While near the end of the past season—shortened two months by the freeze—the volume of shipments was only 11 per cent of those of the preceding shipping season.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In Week of July 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended July 20, due to lower prices for farm products and foods, and brought the all commodity index to 77.6 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The index is, however, says the report, 4 per cent above the 1939 low point of 74.6 per cent which occurred during the week ended Aug. 19.

Except for the declines of 1 per cent for farm products and 0.8 per cent for foods, little change was recorded in the commodity group indexes. Textile products, fuel and lighting materials, and chemicals and allied products fell 0.1 per cent, and building materials and miscellaneous commodities advanced 0.1 per cent. Hides and leather products, metals and metal products, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged from last week.

Each of the group indexes except fuel and lighting materials is substantially above the low point of last year. The increases range from 1½ per cent for metals and metal products to nearly 11½ per cent for farm products.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials fell 0.8 per cent because of lower prices for agricultural commodities, bananas, jute, crude peroleum, copra, and raw silk.

Commodity groups	July 20 1940	July 13 1940	Percentage changes to July 20, 1940, from July 1940	Aug. 1939
All commodities	77.6	77.9	—0.4	+4.0
Farm products	67.3	68.0	—1.0	+11.4
Foods	70.4	71.0	—0.8	+6.3
Hides & leather prdcts	99.9	99.9	0	+7.7
Textile products	71.9	72.0	—0.1	+6.7
Fuel & lighting mtls	71.8	71.9	—0.1	—2.4
Metals & metal prdcts	94.9	94.9	0	+1.5
Building materials	92.8	92.7	+0.1	+3.7
Chmicls & allied pdtcs	76.9	77.0	—0.1	*
Housefrnshng gds	90.0	90.0	0	+3.4
Miscellaneous cmdts	77.3	77.2	+0.1	+5.9
Raw materials	70.8	71.4	—0.8	+6.9
Semimnfct articles	77.8	77.8	0	+4.7
Mnfct commodities	81.8	81.2	—0.1	+2.7
All comdts other than farm products	79.9	80.1	—0.2	+2.8
All comdts other than farm pducts & foods	82.4	82.4	0	+2.5

*No comparable data.

Industrial Rayon Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—Making its best showing since 1934, Industrial Rayon Corp. netted $1,048,357 in the first six months, after charges and provisions for taxes, in contrast to $54,766 for the same period of 1939.

Hoffman Declares Motor Units Not So Adaptable for Arms

NEW YORK (AP)—Paul G. Hoffman, President of Studebaker Corp., said the extreme specialization of this mass production era had made the huge automobile plant of the United States much less adaptable to turning out arms than it was in 1917.

"Virtually all of the machinery in an automobile plant of the present day," he said in an interview, "is special purpose machinery, good only to do the thing it was made for. Twenty-three years ago, a much larger proportion of automobile machinery was of a general purpose type."

He said the automobile industry had little to offer save management experience, trained personnel, and factory buildings. As far as buildings were concerned, he said, this availability was not so important as it might seem, as new buildings for arms manufacture could be put up more quickly than the machinery for them could be obtained.

The automatic processes of present day automobile production, he explained, had also reduced the proportion of highly skilled labor available in the motor industry. He said this proportion was now about 10 per cent, while some arms manufacture jobs required as much as 40 per cent highly skilled labor.

"As a result of these changes since 1917," he continued, "the job of preparing for arms manufacture is much more involved than is popularly supposed." He added, however, that the industry was cooperating to the fullest extent, with a number of companies cutting through red tape, and making preparations in advance of actual orders.

10 P. C. Cut in Hog Slaughter in Prospect

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated the supply of hogs for slaughter in the 1940-41 marketing season would be about 10 per cent smaller than the 48,000,000 head slaughtered this year.

The department attributed this to a smaller 1940 spring pig crop.

It also said that slaughter supplies of cattle probably would be smaller than the current year, but that the supply of sheep and lambs would be slightly larger.

Seasonal Upturn In Sales Seen For Container Makers

NEW YORK — The container manufacturing industry is about to witness a seasonal upturn in the volume of business during the coming months, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

"Production and sales will be well above year-earlier levels," says the report, pointing to a worth-while increase in profits.

"An increased demand for cans to take care of the expected increase in the vegetable and fruit pack is indicated," continues the analysis.

"Moreover, all indications point to a sustained high level of industrial activity, which in turn suggests a continuation of the uptrend in the demand for general line cans.

"Thus, with little likelihood of inventory losses this year and with satisfactory profit margins, the can manufacturers should report larger profits this year than for some time.

"Manufacturers of glass containers operated about 67 per cent of capacity last year as compared with 61 per cent in 1938. However, because of the increase in production last year, stocks were about 1,100,000 gross higher than at the end of 1938.

"New orders for glass containers are understood to be on an uptrend and are running well above last year's volume. Not only will the glass manufacturers benefit from the expected increase in the vegetable and fruit crops, but they should experience a material gain in export demand for glass products as a result of war influences.

"Foreign sources of supply have been cut off from some markets, and it should not be long before the reduction in stocks warrants new purchases from American sources.

"Thus, substantial gains in net appear likely for the glass container industry during the next several months, and those companies producing non-container products in addition will be able to report rising income from sales to the building and manufacturing industries," the survey concludes.

Continental Can Earns $2.80 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consolidated net earnings of Continental Can Co., Inc., and wholly owned subsidiaries, as reported to the New York Stock Exchange for the 12 months ended June 30, 1940, based partly on estimates and subject to current year-end adjustments, amounted to $14,088,386, which after providing $5,208,758 for depreciation, depletion, and federal taxes, left net earnings available for dividends of $8,879,628.

After deducting $900,000 to cover dividends on 200,000 outstanding shares of $4.50 cumulative preferred stock, there remained $7,979,628 of net earnings applicable to the common stock, equivalent to $2.80 a share on 2,853,971 common shares of $20 par value outstanding June 30, 1940.

For the comparable 12 months period ending June 30, 1939, net earnings, after deduction of $5,207,290 for depreciation, depletion, and federal taxes, amounted to $7,230,142, equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.21 a common share.

Southwestern Bell Net

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company reported net income of $9,537,319 for the six months ending June 30, as compared with $8,941,797 for the first half of 1939.

Retail Trade Showing Is 'Auspicious'

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumer purchasing continues to make an "auspicious showing" for this season, said the Dun & Bradstreet weekly trade review.

"The nation's first summer heat wave produced a strong belated demand in retail stores for various types of seasonal merchandise," the survey asserted.

"Comparisons with last year's level of retail volume were not entirely favorable for all cities, although the total for the country was up approximately 6 to 12 per cent.

"On the whole centers of heavy industry had the best relative showing from the point of view both of dollar and unit volume. All broad regions showed some year-to-year increase, the margin being broadest for the Middle West and Northwest, narrowest for the Pacific Coast.

"Activity in wholesale markets failed to reveal any significant change in retailers' buying policies, although sentiment was said to be somewhat more cheerful as a result of the rapid movement of seasonal merchandise in the past week. Mail orders picked up and there were numerous rush calls for merchandise to round out stocks for clearances and special August sales."

Proposal to Retire Exchange Seats Being Considered

NEW YORK (AP)—A proposal to raise a $1,206,000 fund to retire memberships in the New York Stock Exchange is set for consideration by the Board of Governors next week, brokerage circles reported.

Under a plan drafted by a group which has been studying ways of reducing the number of seats to conform with the shrinkage in trading in recent years, a loan of $500,000 would be made to the fund by the exchange and the rest would be raised through levies on members based on the business they handle. Eventually the loan would be repaid out of the levies on members.

At the current quotation for a stock exchange seat—$40,000—only 30 seats could be bought in for retirement but the objective of the plan was said to be 100 seats over a long period. There are 1375 memberships.

General Classified

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(Continued)

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Local Classified

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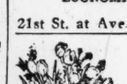

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FLORIDA

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FLORIDA

TAMPA

(Continued)

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CAPE TOWN

(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Monitor Movie Guide

Andy Hardy Meets Debutante (MGM)—Ninth of the Hardy films, finding the family in New York, where Andy crashes a party given for a debutante whose portrait in a newspaper has attracted him, makes a splash at a night club, hears a little lecture by Judge Hardy at the Hall of Fame, and finally gets to the party in the regular way. Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Judy Garland.—Family.

Anne of Windy Poplars (RKO)—Story of a teacher and her problems when the leading family in town banded against her, all deriving from the novel by L. M. Montgomery. Anne Shirley, James Ellison, Henry Travers, Patric Knowles, Slim Summerville.—Adults and young people.

The Captain Is a Lady (MGM)—New version of Rachel Crothers' stage comedy, "Old Lady 31." Charles Coburn plays the humorous sailor who finds himself unexpectedly welcome in a home for elderly women, to which his wife has gone. Billie Burke, Beulah Bondi, Helen Broderick, Helen Westley.—Adults and young people.

Golden Gloves (Paramount)—Melodrama about amateur boxers, pugilistic matches, a ring fatality, and the gang of racketeers responsible. Jean Cagney, Richard Denning, William Frawley, J. Carrol Naish, Edward Brophy.—Adults and mature young people.

Maryland (20th-Fox)—Story of Maryland horse-breeders, the fatality during a fox hunt that turns a mother against horses, and the steeplechase won by her son despite her efforts to keep him from riding. Handsomely photographed in Technicolor. Walter Brennan, Fay Bainter, Brenda Joyce, John Paine, Hattie McDaniel, Charles Ruggles, Ben Carter. — Adults and mature young people.

When the Daltons Rode (Universal) — Western melodrama about the Dalton brothers and their lawless exploits, the provocation—which the film sets forth — which preceded their change from farmers into outlaws, and the Coffeyville raid that marked the end of their career. Gun battles, hold-ups, pursuits and escapes, with the brothers mounting horses and apparently jumping from a moving train. Kay Francis, Randolph Scott, Brian Donlevy, Broderick Crawford, Stuart Erwin, Frank Albertson.—Adults.

Above Average Films

Family—"Sandy Is a Lady," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love."

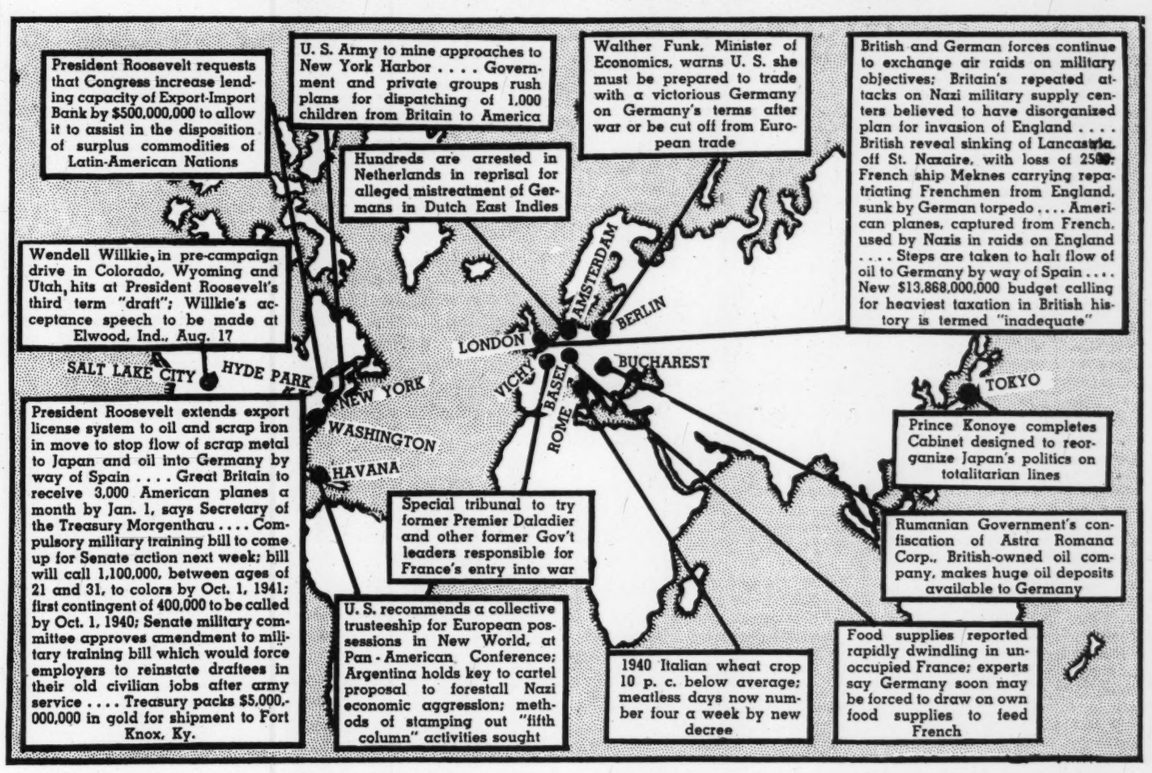
Adults and Young People—"Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

Adults Only—"My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

Card-Table Renovator

So many card-table tops are in sad need of repair that a young man decided he could capitalize upon them with profit to himself. Going to a remnant counter of a department store, he selected material which he believed would make ideal covers, and had the clerk cut it 33 inches square. With this stock, then, and a screwdriver, hammer, and tacks, he started on his rounds of calling from house to house.

World News of the Week at a Glance


President Roosevelt requests that Congress increase lending capacity of Export-Import Bank by $500,000,000 to allow it to assist in the disposition of surplus commodities of Latin-American Nations
U. S. Army to mine approaches to New York Harbor . . . . Government and private groups rush plans for dispatching of 1,000 children from Britain to America
Walther Funk, Minister of Economics, warns U. S. she must be prepared to trade with a victorious Germany on Germany's terms after war or be cut off from European trade
British and German forces continue to exchange air raids on military objectives; Britain's repeated attacks on Nazi military supply centers believed to have disorganized plan for invasion of England . . . . British reveal sinking of Lancastria, off St. Nazaire, with loss of 2500; French ship Meknes carrying repatriating Frenchmen from England, sunk by German torpedo . . . . American planes, captured from French, used by Nazis in raids on England . . . . Steps are taken to halt flow of oil to Germany by way of Spain . . . . New $13,868,000,000 budget calling for heaviest taxation in British history is termed "inadequate"
Hundreds are arrested in Netherlands in reprisal for alleged mistreatment of Germans in Dutch East Indies
Wendell Willkie, in pre-campaign drive in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, hits at President Roosevelt's third term "draft"; Willkie's acceptance speech to be made at Elwood, Ind., Aug. 17
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AMSTERDAM
BERLIN
VICHY
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President Roosevelt extends export license system to oil and scrap iron in move to stop flow of scrap metal to Japan and oil into Germany by way of Spain . . . . Great Britain to receive 3,000 American planes a month by Jan. 1, says Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau . . . . Compulsory military training bill to come up for Senate action next week; bill will call 1,100,000, between ages of 21 and 31, to colors by Oct. 1, 1941; first contingent of 400,000 to be called by Oct. 1, 1940; Senate military committee approves amendment to military training bill which would force employers to reinstate draftees in their old civilian jobs after army service . . . . Treasury packs $5,000,000,000 in gold for shipment to Fort Knox, Ky.
Special tribunal to try former Premier Daladier and other former Gov't leaders responsible for France's entry into war
U. S. recommends a collective trusteeship for European possessions in New World, at Pan-American Conference; Argentina holds key to cartel proposal to forestall Nazi economic aggression; methods of stamping out "fifth column" activities sought
1940 Italian wheat crop 10 p. c. below average; meatless days now number four a week by new decree
Prince Konoye completes Cabinet designed to reorganize Japan's politics on totalitarian lines
Rumanian Government's confiscation of Astra Romana Corp., British-owned oil company, makes huge oil deposits available to Germany
Food supplies reported rapidly dwindling in unoccupied France; experts say Germany soon may be forced to draw on own food supplies to feed French

Daily Quotation

OF ALL work that produces results, nine-tenths must be drudgery. There is no work from the highest to the lowest which can be done well by any man who is unwilling to make that sacrifice. And there is nothing which so truly repays itself as this very perseverance against weariness.—P. H. HAMERTON.

It Has Been Said of Example

Live with wolves and you will learn to howl.—Spanish proverb.

None preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing.—Franklin.

We reform others unconsciously when we walk uprightly.—Mad. Swetchine.

Not the cry, but the flight, of the wild duck leads the flock to fly and follow.—Chinese proverb.

One watch set right will do to set many by; one that goes wrong may be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood. And the same may be said of example.—Dilwin.

Men trust rather to their eyes than to their ears. The effect of precept is therefore slow and tedious, while that of example is summary and effectual.—Seneca.

Manly Manners

Brevities

San Angelo Whit's Wit: On the business train, the successful man always rides in the cab with his hand on the throttle; the failures will be found on the back platform with their feet on the rail.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Important Stop

(Chicago Tribune)

Llano, Texas

Glancing out of a train window, Conductor H. Hamilton saw a doe tangled in a wire fence along the right of way. He halted the train long enough to release the deer.

In Lighter Vein

The Final Question

The pilot had taken great pains to explain all about his airplane to the pretty young visitor at the airport—its mechanical features, purpose of this and that, what pilots did to meet actual conditions, etc. He looked at the girl and smiled. "Now, you understand, don't you?"

"All but one thing," replied the girl.

"And what is that?" he asked.

"What makes the thing stay up?"—Exchange.

Lesson in Salesmanship

For nearly an hour a commercial traveler had been talking in his most persuasive and eloquent manner to an old Yorkshire business man. The old fellow seemed pleased and convinced, and the traveler felt sure a big order would follow.

At last the Yorkshireman said: "Aa'd like my lad to hear what ye have to say. Will ye coom in the afternoon and go over your talk again?"

"Certainly, sir," replied the traveler; and at the hour appointed he presented himself for the interview with father and son.

Once again he went over the points of the article he had for sale, and when he had finished the old Yorkshireman, turning to his son, said, enthusiastically: "Do you hear that, my lad? Well, that's the way I want ye to sell our goods on the road."—Answers.

To Share

"All who joy would win
Must share it. Happiness
Was born a twin."
—Byron.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Splash*

By LE PELLEY

SHHH!— HERE COMES SKIDMORE! WE'LL GIVE HIM A GOOD SCARE AND HE'LL JUMP RIGHT INTO THE WATER
I CAN JUST SEE THE EXPRESSION ON HIS FACE AS HE COMES OUT — —
SNIFF SNIFF
WHERE IS HE ?
SHHH'
WOWF
?
LeTolley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Knows Now—But Will He Remember?*

By RODGERS

The "Indians" decided they'd like a real good meal tonight but Aunt Sue told them they couldn't eat looking like that!
Well, it took them about two shakes-
Or less —
To get "cleaned" up —
But Aunt Sue decided it was two shakes wasted!
Now maybe the Boss'll realize how I feel about soap and water baths!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Non-Political, We Hope*

By THE HAGERS

"LILLY," I QUACKED, "YOU HONOR ME." "I'VE COME TO SEE YOUR AUNT," SAID SHE.
I LEFT THEM. LATER I RETURNED. MISS LILLY'S MISSION THEN I LEARNED.
"THANK YOU," SHE SAID. "JUST ONE THING MORE. FOR HALF AN HOUR YOU'LL HAVE THE FLOOR."
MY AUNT MATILDA SHOOK HER HEAD. "I HAVE TO MAKE A SPEECH," SHE SAID.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

An Exchange of Views on Peace and War

At a time when earnest thinkers are asking, "Must the nations use force to oppose force?" the following correspondence between two readers of The Christian Science Monitor has come to our attention. We print it here because it deals helpfully with a subject on which each individual cherishes the right to determine his own position.

Dear T——:

I wanted to answer the "Editorial Letter" in the Monitor of May 16, but as one who disbelieves in making war, I began to wonder if there is any use discussing the question.

I have no quarrel with our paper for "taking sides," and I think that, in fact, the Monitor has been most understanding about the background of the present situation. I go the whole way with it on laying bare the evils in the authoritarian system. In fact I wouldn't question a thing in the whole editorial except perhaps the statement that "the Allies have no choice but to defend themselves . . . by military force." Jesus had that opportunity and told Peter to put up his sword.

But the implication that we, too, will soon have no other choice is extremely disturbing. In today's Monitor is taken the logical next step—proclaiming the necessity of arming to the teeth to protect Christianity. When we begin to use anti-Christian methods to protect Christianity, I think we nullify every statement we've ever made about the "superiority of spiritual power over material resistance." All through the centuries men have used Christianity as a battle cry and I had always proudly supposed that we knew better.

I read in the lesson, "No mortal mind has the might or right or wisdom to create or to destroy. All is under the control of the one Mind, even God" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 544). Then I say to myself, "But they must think that the one Mind needs a little help from reconnaissance flights and heavy artillery."

I realize that when one takes a stand for complete pacifism at the present time he must think through to the possibility of a Nazi conquest of all Europe, and perhaps conquest of the whole world by some sort of totalitarian combination. Personally, I still think Christianity would be more safely enshrined in the hearts of men who had continued to believe that "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds," than in the aftermath of an orgy of hatred and demoralization such as every war has brought.

D——

Dear D——:

I am glad you have written to me about these questions of peace and war which you would like to see differently treated in the Monitor.

When you refer to the occasion on which Jesus told Peter to put up his sword, I should like to point out that Jesus' decision was that of an individual, the most spiritually minded individual who ever walked the globe. It was the kind of decision we should all strive to be able to make under comparable circumstances. On the other hand, the decision the British and French Allies had to make was the decision of whole nations, each numbering millions of doubting, fear-ridden human beings, many of them unable to understand anything other than material means of protection, and the rest of them—as we might be—hardly able to trust turning the other cheek in such an emergency.

Under the heading, "Put Up Thy Sword," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, points out in "Miscellaneous Writings" that the coming of Jesus brought conflict to human sense and that the sword must have been drawn before it could again be sheathed. She there says (page 215, line 23):

"My students are at the beginning of their demonstration; they have a long warfare with error in themselves and in others to finish, and they must at this stage use the sword of Spirit.

"They cannot in the beginning take the attitude, nor adopt the words, that Jesus used at the *end* of his demonstration."

Christianity can defend itself and will do so with weapons that are not carnal but spiritual. What the soldier attempts to defend is his nation and its institutions. War is a contest between governments.

This war is primarily a contest between two opposing concepts of government. One of these exalts freedom for the individual, tolerance for all religious faiths, and establishment of a world order based on justice. The other inculcates subservience of the individual to the State, would suppress religion in favor of a neo-pagan racialism, and aims at dominance by armed might.

Now, as between these systems, I know your preference is as clear as mine. We may admit the shortcomings of the democracies. Yet we choose in accordance with Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 288 of Miscellaneous Writings that, "Wisdom in human action begins with what is nearest right under the circumstances, and thence achieves the absolute."

There may be alternatives worse even than war. The wisdom of some of our choices and of the methods of supporting those choices may help make the way of Christendom a great deal easier, may save a million needless martyrdoms in its cause, and bring human realization of some of its goals generations sooner.

It seems to me that we have a battle to wage on two fronts. As Christians we need to gird our minds against the suggestions of the powerfulness of evil. We shall have plenty of use for our Bibles in keeping up our courage and keeping down our emotions, including hate.

We have then as citizens the simultaneous battle also of giving what aid we can to our fellow-citizens not of our faith or understanding who are fighting to save themselves and their families from frightful injustice and ruthless aggression.

If a gangster were attacking a citizen on the street the sensible thing to do would be to call the police and let them deal with the disturber. But in our world situation we have no police; internationally we are yet at the stage of some of the communities on the American western frontier two or three generations ago, where posses of vigilantes every now and then had to run down a band of outlaws. Our task, it seems to me, is to do something of that sort on the international frontier.

The effort toward building a better world in this human scheme of things—is it not one of the human footsteps by which we shall come closer to the absolute and ideal? Some day we may be able to build a church simply by sitting down and praying about it, but in our present stage of growth it requires someone's making the sacrifice of money and laying the stone and mortar to bring about the completed structure.

Demonstration in Christian Science is something more than affirmation. It requires knowing our ground so completely that we can bring about what we spiritually aver.

I believe that some day we shall have sufficient spiritual understanding and dominion to render harmless the gun that is pointed at ourselves or at an innocent one. Do I know that I could prove that power now? If I could not—and I wonder if anyone can be sure of it until he has had occasion to test it for himself—is it fair for me to ask others to entrust their safety to a power they do not understand and perhaps do not conceive as I do?

Mrs. Eddy says at the bottom of page 253 of Science and Health, and continuing on the next page, "The divine demand, 'Be ye therefore perfect,' is scientific, and the human footsteps leading to perfection are indispensable . . . God requires perfection, but not until the battle between Spirit and flesh is fought and the victory won. To stop eating, drinking, or being clothed materially before the spiritual facts of existence are gained step by step, is not legitimate. When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path."

All of us are seeking to follow the leadings of wisdom. So long as we all have this motive, and the desire to understand and be fair to one another, I think we can feel secure in the promise that God will direct our path toward ultimate peace for all nations.

T——

Dear T——:

I am deeply grateful to you for taking the time to answer my letter so fairly and so completely. . . .

What a two weeks you've given me; and now that it's over, I can say I'm grateful—but I can't write a rebuttal because, what with letters also from my family, I've accepted your view. . . . What is to me most remarkable of all, instead of feeling defeated I feel more at peace with myself and the world than at any time since all this tumult began.

D——.

Training for Trades

Americans may take pride and encouragement from the speedy, effective manner in which its $1,000,000,000 vocational school plant has leaped into the training of mechanics. With classes running far into these summer nights, the Nation's 1,053 trade schools are polishing up the skills of long idle mechanics, or giving instruction in shop methods to inexperienced youths, and thereby helping to meet the need for skilled tool workers.

For years this vast vocational plant has largely lain idle during the summer months, and, of course, at night. But it was a resource ready quickly to be commanded. No sooner had the defense need become known than John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, asked for allocation of $15,000,000 to pay salaries and expenses of running these schools through the summer. His request was approved by the President on June 27. Within one week a dozen schools were in operation, and the program is daily being expanded in additional schools in twenty-five States.

Before summer's end it is expected that some 150,000 men will have been put through a ten-weeks course. Commissioner Studebaker will doubtless soon ask for additional funds to operate the schools through next winter. By night and summer operation, he estimates that the normal day-time output of 750,000 men a year can be stepped up by 500,000, giving a yearly total of 1,250,000.

It is not likely this would be too many. Both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. estimate the defense program will absorb between 800,000 and 1,000,000 workers this year. Doubtless, many of these will be drawn by higher wages from present employment in work that is mechanical but not directly concerned with defense. Such vacancies will need to be filled, and it may be that a great many of Commissioner Studebaker's trainees will fit into that picture.

Thus, it is possible that the Nation will experience a defense-stimulated turnover of as many as 2,000,000 jobs in coming months. Those with shop experience or training will certainly receive the first call, therefore it is the part of wisdom to open the channels of training as widely as possible.

Musical Mass Production

The British Broadcasting Corporation recently started a series of programs designed to bring music to the factories, with the object of increasing war production. Monotony, of course, militates seriously against the efficiency of the factory worker, and music doubtless would help him.

It is not merely that music diverts his thought from a wearisome routine: it goes, one imagines, rather deeper than that. As Mr. Adrian Stokes once wrote:

> Think how the streets spring to life when the bolder kind of barrel-organ grinds its tune! At once the streets become a *mise en scéne*, the movement of passers-by and of traffic becomes a ballet of a sort. So many things that lay in pieces in the mind and which were projected into the external world as piecemeal, rhythmless . . . are gathered together, organized and drilled by the music: and so we see the street differently . . . We see things as new.

It is, perhaps, much the same with the factory: the routine acquires a pattern, and hence a significance that leaves it no longer a meaningless repetition. Naturally, some workers cannot profit by this experiment; for even the thunders of the "1812 Overture" would be lost in the earth-shaking chorus of an iron foundry: but elsewhere employees are certain to be grateful to the B. B. C. for a mill that, to some extent, in its "motion like an angel sings."

Two Fly the Atlantic

Through granting permission to the American Export Airlines to begin transatlantic airplane service in competition with the already operating Pan American lines, the Civil Aeronautics Authority has followed the path of traditional American enterprise.

Pan American opposed the American Export application, stating it was prepared to expand its twice-weekly service to six-day service. But, apparently, after weighing the rival claims, the CAA decided that a little competition might not be a bad thing.

The war has forced many changes in the airways. The reciprocal arrangement between Pan American and Imperial Airways had to be scrapped. Likewise, American Export's long cherished plans to use its vessels at sea as weather-reporting stations must temporarily be set aside. Nor will American Export be able to make fullest use of the superior speed of its new Sikorsky flying boats, designed to save refueling at the Azores.

Both lines will share the traffic now, but some day the war will end and United States lines will have European competition.

Not the Joshua Type

"Union of Hearts and Hands" Needed

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One could earnestly wish that President Roosevelt's acceptance address and its references to social legislation and social advance during the past seven years, and to Lincoln's affection for those he designated "the common people," could have also urged unity among all men without regard to class on the same high plane of dignity as is to be found in a message by Mr. Lincoln directly to the Workingmen's Association of New York on March 21, 1864, in which he closed with the following words:

> The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds. Nor should this lead to a war upon property, or the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and, hence, is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

Mr. Lincoln's high purpose for the preservation of the Union carried through to preservation of unity among and between all men of whatever social or economic grouping, the liberty for which he strove being that of equality of opportunity, not advance of any one class at the expense of another.

In what was perhaps the last letter written by Mr. Lincoln on the very day of his assassination, he expressed a desire to restore a "union of hearts and hands" among all the American people.

May the coming campaign be characterized by Lincolnesque appeal and not by implied or indirect class appeal.

Los Angeles — RALPH G. LINDSTROM

For "Safe and Sane Motoring"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial entitled "Safe and Sane Motoring" interested me because of the two instances, I, as a motorist, tried to "bunt the train off the track" with my automobile. It was decidedly not the "careless motorist's" fault, however, but the fact that the freight carried no lights whatever on its sides and was steaming across the roads at thirty to forty miles an hour on two very dark nights. One of these nights was damp and foggy, and had it not been for a shout from my companion, we, too, would have gone down into history as careless drivers. The rumble of our car took up the noises of the trains.

It seems to me that every freight train should have at least one light on each side of each car.

G. G. M.

Pearl River, N. Y.

Relief Work

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Among the names of major agencies working for the relief of war-time victims, recently listed in The Christian Science Monitor, that of the English Speaking Union does not appear. Yet the English Speaking Union inaugurated its schemes for the relief of human distress during the early weeks of the war, and has already sent thousands of garments to Britain to meet the needs of refugees. In addition large quantities of the regulation articles have been sent to the Forces—Army, Navy, and Air.

The offices of the Boston Branch, at 33 Commonwealth Avenue are open daily. All articles go to London for distribution in Britain.

JUDY B. PEACOCK

Boston

Democracy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Too little, not too much, democracy, is America's trouble.

W. L. B.

Syracuse, Ind.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

France's Moral Collapse

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

Like many another Briton in these days of heroism and tragedy, loyalty and betrayal, I have been trying to find an explanation for the moral collapse of France. No event in my lifetime has been more tragic—in the true sense of the term as involving a conflict between right and right—than the action of our Government in ordering the British Navy to attack and cripple the French warships at Oran. Nobody in Britain doubted the rightness of this decision. Few, if any, questioned the right of Admiral Gensoul to resist when he felt it his duty to obey the orders of the Pétain Government. The real puzzle is why Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, Gen. Maxime Weygand, and their colleagues should have added moral capitulation to military disaster, why, in the words of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, they should have "rushed headlong into shame."

In the closing years of the last century the "Dreyfus affair" broke out and cut through the thought of France like a two-edged sword. Without going so far as to say that "the best" in France were those who stood out against the very idea that a French Jewish officer, possibly innocent, should have been condemned and degraded for treason on secret evidence (which turned out to have been forged) that was never shown to him, I have always been persuaded that "the worst" in France was ranged against Captain Dreyfus. His enemies, the "anti-Dreyfusards," would rather have seen him imprisoned for life than admit that there should be a revision of his trial.

In the end, after years of agitation and tumult, the "best" triumphed. Out of their triumph came "the new France" that had the moral stamina to hold fast from 1914 to 1918, and to play the major part in the overthrow of imperial Germany. What can have happened between 1918 and 1940 to undermine this moral stamina and to allow "the worst" to prevail?

* * *

I listened the other day to a discussion between two men who know France well. One was a Frenchman, the other was not. Both accepted—as a summary, though by no means exhaustive, explanation of the Pétain-Weygand-Laval Government of surrender—the formula: "This is the revenge of the anti-Dreyfusards." They meant that the spirit which cares nothing for the Rights of Man, and is prepared to throw overboard everything gained by the French Revolution of 1789, has for the time being prevailed over what most of us looked upon as "the best" in France.

Conscious though I am of the dangers of over-simplification in any formula explanatory of a national disaster, I agree broadly with this conclusion. The formula could be amplified historically until it became comprehensive enough to account for the Marseillaise, on the one hand, and the puerile national march of the Second Empire, "Partant pour la Syrie," on the other. It would explain Victor Hugo and the early years of the Third Republic up to the decisive "Sixteenth of May," 1876, and the defeat of the Clerical-Monarchist President of the Republic, Marshal MacMahon.

The Boulangist movement of the later 80's, and the gradual surrender of the early stalwarts of the Republic to what was called the "new spirit" of conciliating the Republic's enemies in 1893, would come within its scope, as would the "Dreyfus affair" itself and the consequent necessity of separating the Church from the State if the stranglehold of Clerical organizations upon the French Army and French public life were to be loosened.

* * *

And, perhaps, an enlargement of the formula might suggest why the Communist threat to private property, together with the Nazi-Fascist pretense of defending property if the Rights of Man were renounced, sufficed to weight the balance against the forces of freedom in such fashion as to render possible the Bordeaux Government's "headlong rush into shame."

There will be no lack of learned analyses of what has happened. None of them can assuage sorrow that the light of France should have been put out at the very moment when the world needed it most. To believe that it has been extinguished forever would be akin to impiety. As long as gallant Frenchmen remain to hold aloft the torch of freedom, my own faith in France will not be shaken; and, I think, the great majority of Britons, identifying the Pétain Government with "the worst" in France, will wish, for the sake of France, to win in order to give "the best" in her a chance of self-redemption.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Big Order

By Frank L. Perrin

Even the casual observer, one who has learned only the rudiments in the technique of the inspiring contest of every-day give and take, realizes the utter folly of attempting to belittle or criticize the capabilities or the sincerity of those whose skill or adroitness he must outmatch and defeat. It is with some degree of surprise, if not disappointment, therefore, that many who have conceded to Mr. Roosevelt a high degree of discrimination and forensic skill in selecting his verbal armament and persuasive punctuation marks observe that the President himself has incautiously and unwisely given the impression that in the preparation of his offensive brief he has been swayed by emotional, rather than by convincing argument.

It is a difficult, a hopeless, and probably an impossible undertaking to explain away, even to ourselves, the convictions, wrong or right, of those who, for whatever reason and from whatever motive, oppose our own point of view or disagree with our conclusions. But it is this futile undertaking that Mr. Roosevelt essays. It is in no sense constructive. His experience in the so-called purging political campaign of 1938 should have convinced him of its futility. His failure to reconstruct and reorganize the Supreme Court should have led him to realize that even persuasive dictatorship will not be endorsed in the American democracy.

* * *

The President's arraignment of these Democratic regulars who have exposed themselves in the front lines of the movement in opposition to a third term, and in verbal resentment of the domination in the Chicago Convention which compelled the nomination of Secretary Wallace for the Vice-Presidency, starts a train of retrospective thought. It is Mr. Roosevelt himself who has turned the revealing white light upon the pages of a record but recently written. In this light it is discovered that of those at one time or another in the confidence of the President during the past seven years and more, hardly a single individual of prominence could be drafted or would volunteer to carry the third-term banner in Chicago. Secretary Hopkins would not have been charged with the responsibility of sponsorship or leadership four years ago. He is not an inspiring leader. And yet who, beside Mr. Hopkins, could have been entrusted with the secret to be so zealously guarded?

This same record of inner-cabinet and kitchen-cabinet relationships since the year 1933 reveals a succession of tragic events, of broken political friendships, of summary dismissals because of alleged or confessed insubordinations, of ambitions thwarted, and of bitter recriminations. One need not assume that those who voluntarily withdrew from the charmed inner circle, or those who received their clearance papers without the asking, were nearer right than their Chief. Neither need it be assumed that they were mainly in the wrong and the President always right. Some have, quite courageously, objected to the crystallization of experimental legislative policies proposed by the Chief Executive. Others, no doubt, have more strenuously opposed the assumption of dictatorial power necessary to make effective the legislation and the administrative processes which were unavoidable concomitants.

* * *

It is only to be expected that those who have become the casualties of this era of New Deal rule should rebel at the prospect of its indefinite extension. They feel, and perhaps with reason, that they, with others less articulate but not less courageous, have been precluded from asserting, within the once predominant inter-party faction, their rights, privileges, and prerogatives as members of the historic Democratic Party. Their flag has been taken from them to be borne away by those who march to new and none too inspiring tunes.

Those who remain Mr. Roosevelt's closest friends and confidantes might well advise him that there is danger that he will defeat his own ends if he persists in impugning the political integrity and personal honor of those of his former partisans who, not in anger and not impelled by personal hatred, have come, at long last, to the parting of the ways. Such a determination was inevitable, and this inevitability is predicated upon the President's deliberately chosen course during the last seven years. The victims who have felt the party lash and endured the purge kept silent until they were asked to take the distasteful concoction prescribed for them at Chicago. Their action thereafter cannot be denominated as petty or temporary insubordination.

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